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ABSTRACT

This publication is a special issue of the Asian Population Programme News. This particular publication is concerned with population year 1974. Highlights from the thirtieth session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) are presented. World, regional, and country population news are included in separate sections. A listing of population publications is given and a special center section concerning the world population year is included. This latter section contains background information, resource personnel, and film and book bibliographies. Information concerning family planning, various country and world population statistics, and active demographic research in ECAFE countries is found throughout the publication. Drawings, charts, graphs, and photographs help illustrate the various sections. (MA)

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Vol. 3, Nos. 1 & 2 *(combined issue)* 1974

Asian POPULATION PROGRAMME NEWS

POPULATION DIVISION, UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

PROGRESS THROUGH CO-OPERATION

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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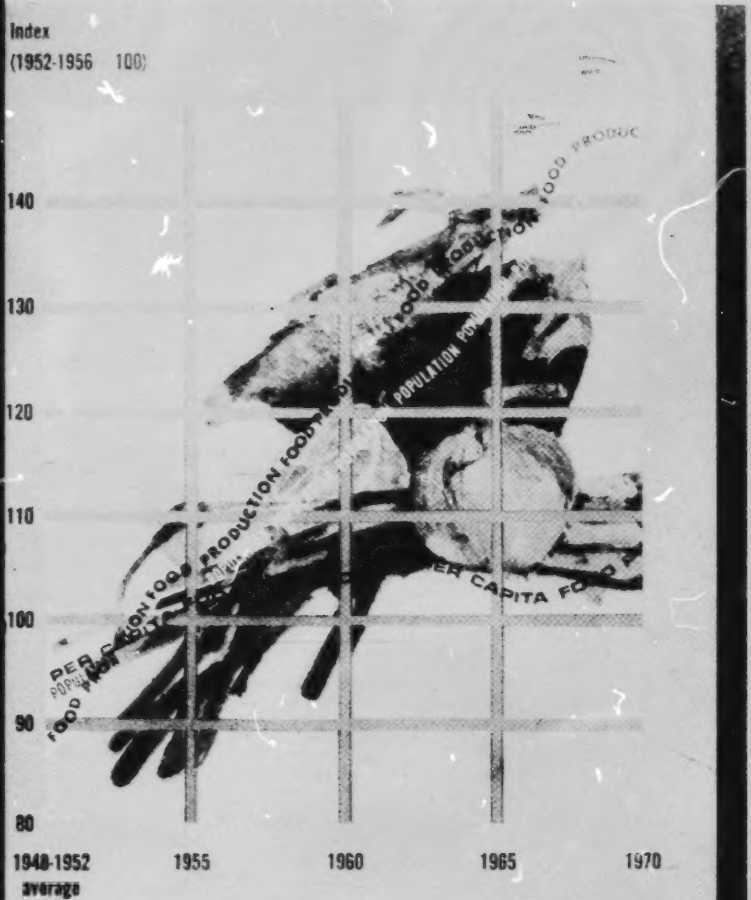

population and food production

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august

1974 IS WORLD POPULATION YEAR

2

SPECIAL SECTION: REGIONAL ROUND-UP

SE 018 513

The Population Division of ECAFE is divided into a General Demography Section, a Fertility and Family Planning Section, a Clearing House and Information Section, and the Office of the Division Chief. In this issue of the *News*, the activities of the General Demography Section are summarized (see below):

GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY SECTION

Main activities

1. Assistance to countries in solving problems arising from the interaction between population and development planning.
2. In collaboration with country experts, preparation of country monographs on the demographic situation, including analysis of the economic and social implications of population trends.
3. Assistance to countries in the evaluation of accuracy, development and analysis of demographic data.
4. Advisory and consultancy services to countries and international bodies in matters related to population.
5. Comparative analysis of census and other demographic data for regional studies.
6. Collection of necessary data and preparation of population projections needed for various components of development planning.
7. Organization of technical meetings and seminars at the regional and subregional levels and support assistance to national meetings.
8. Preparation of reports, studies and manuals in the field of population.

ECAFE'S ASIAN POPULATION STUDIES SERIES AND RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Asian Population Studies Series

No. 1	*Administrative Aspects of Family Planning Programmes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.F.10)	$ 1.00 1/ 3/
No. 2	*Family Planning, Internal Migration and Urbanization in ECAFE Countries - A Bibliography of Available Materials* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.F.13)	$ 1.50 2/ 3/
No. 3	*Communications in Family Planning* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.F.17)	$ 2.50 2/ 3/
No. 4	*Assessment of Acceptance and Effectiveness of Family Planning Methods* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.II.F.15)	$ 1.00 1/ 3/
No. 5	*Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.II.F.20)	$ 2.00 3/
No. 6	*Fertility Studies in the ECAFE Region - A bibliography of Books, Papers, and Reference Materials* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.72.II.F.3)	$ 1.50 3/
No. 7	*Interrelation Between Population and Manpower Problems* - Report of a Regional Seminar (E/CN.11/1015)	No charge 2/
No. 8	*Research, Teaching and Training in Demography - A Directory of Institutions in the ECAFE Region* (E/CN.11/1007)	No charge 2/
No. 9	*Report of the Working Group on Training of Personnel in Family Planning Programmes* (POP/TPFP/1) (mimeographed)	No charge 2/
No. 10	*The Ecological Implications of Rural and Urban Population Growth* - Report on a Regional Seminar (E/CN.11/1043)	No charge 2/
No. 11	*Population Aspects of Social Development* - Report on a Regional Seminar (E/CN.11/1049)	No charge 2/
No. 12	*Socio-Economic Returns of Family Planning Programmes* - Report of an Expert Group Meeting (E/CN.11/1070)	No charge 2/
No. 13	*The Role of Voluntary Organizations in National Family Planning Programmes* - Report of an Expert Group Meeting (E/CN.11/1087)	No charge 2/
No. 14	*Comparative Study of Mortality Trends in ECAFE Countries* (E/CN.11/1108)	No charge 2/
No. 15	*A Comparative Study of Service Statistics Systems for the Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes in the ECAFE Region*	No charge 2/
No. 16	*Husband-Wife Communication and the Practice of Family Planning* (in press)	No charge 2/
No. 17	*Directory of Periodicals in the ECAFE Region Publishing Population Information*	No charge 2/
No. 18	*Some Techniques for Measuring the Impact of Contraception: An Aid to Target Setting*	No charge 2/
No. 19/A	*Report of a Working Meeting on Asian Resources for a Population Library Information Network*	No charge 2/
No. 19/B	*Population Library Information Network for the Countries in the ECAFE Region: Task Force Meeting Report and Guidelines*	No charge 2/
No. 20/A	*First National Workshop of ECAFE Population Correspondents from Indonesia* (mimeographed)	No charge 2/
No. 20/B	*First National Workshop of ECAFE Population Correspondents from Thailand* (mimeographed)	No charge 2/
No. 20/C	*First National Workshop of ECAFE Population Correspondents from the Republic of Korea* (in press)	No charge 2/
No. 20/D	*First National Workshop of ECAFE Population Correspondents from Pakistan* (in press)	No charge 2/
No. 21	*Comparative Study of the Interrelationship between Levels of Literacy and Skill and Fertility Trends* (in press)	No charge 2/
No. 22	*Report of the Expert Group on Developing Indices to Measure the Impact of Training on Job Performance*	No charge 2/
No. 23	*Report of Population and Agricultural Change* (in press)	No charge 2/
No. 24	*Report of the Seminar on the Roles of Surveys and Studies for Family Planning Management and Development* (in press)	No charge 2/

Population Newsletter

	Asian Population Programme News: regional quarterly population newsletter (vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3; vol. 2, Nos. 1, 2 & 3 /combined/; vol. 3, Nos. 1 & 2 /combined/)	No charge 2/

1/ Out of print.
2/ Priority given to Governments and institutions.
3/ Prices listed in United States dollars; equivalent prices in other countries.

Front cover: The World Population Conference will be an unprecedented event. It will be the first occasion on which the international community has convened a world-wide political gathering to address itself to the question of population. At the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Conference will be held at Bucharest from 19 to 30 August 1974. The graph illustrates the relationship between population and food production and is a reproduction of the UNFPA World Population Calendar for August 1974. Despite new farming technology, basic food-stuffs are being produced at roughly the same level per person as 20 years ago.

(Special section on World Population Year 1974, pp. 25)

ECAFE

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) is the regional arm of the United Nations, with headquarters in Asia. It is administratively responsible to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. At the same time it is responsible to the member countries of the ECAFE region and is subject to their parliamentary control and guidance in policy matters, under the over-all control of the Economic and Social Council.

This unique organization brings together, within Asia, representatives from countries throughout the world. Eastern and Western, large and small, developed and developing States sit as equals at the annual sessions of ECAFE, often called the Parliament of Asia.

In spite of conflicts and tensions, ECAFE has provided a continuing forum, often the only one, for the region's countries to meet and work together.

1974

is

WORLD

POPULATION

YEAR

World Population Year Emblem

Notes to Readers:

1. Any part of this publication may be reprinted if the source is indicated. However, if an item is republished in another language, the United Nations does not accept responsibility for the accuracy of the translation. Use of the United Nations emblem is restricted to official United Nations publications.

2. We are in process of updating the chart of *Population Census in the ECAFE Region Since 1900* which appeared on the back cover of the first issue of the News. We would appreciate any unreported data you may have on dates.

3. Letters to the editor are welcomed. If you have a particular problem on a population-oriented topic, why not see if others who may have tackled a similar difficulty can help? A letter published in the News will reach those most likely to be able to suggest appropriate ways of overcoming difficulties encountered in population programmes. Assistance in establishing new contacts and exchanging information with Governments or persons engaged in similar work is one of ECAFE's aims. We shall be glad to hear from you.

Write to: Asian Population Programme News
Population Division
ECAFE
Bangkok, Thailand

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The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities or concerning the delimitation of the frontiers of any country or territory.

"Poverty, pollution and population are the major social concerns of our time... To take effective international action in these areas while there is still time to do so is the challenge facing the UN and its Member States today... But in the final issue, it will not be poverty or pollution but population that will determine the quality of life on earth."

1

Rafael M. Salas, Executive Director
UN Fund for Population Activities

Editorial

THIRTIETH SESSION OF ECAFE

General highlights:

The thirtieth session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East was held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 27 March to 6 April 1974.

The 600 participants included representatives of 38 Governments which are members or associate members of ECAFE. The session was opened by the Honourable Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka. In her opening address Mrs. Bandaranaike proposed the establishment of a world fertilizer fund to assist developing countries in meeting their fertilizer needs.

The world food crisis, she said, should be taken out of the arena of international politics. Every man, woman and child on the planet was entitled to a satisfying meal, and political and other considerations should not deny living beings that basic human right.

Opening remarks were also made by Mrs. Helvi Sipila, Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, who read a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim. In his message, the Secretary-General stated that, after long years of seemingly unending conflict, so wasteful of human life and precious resources, the efforts which had been made to achieve peace and stability had at last begun to bear fruit. But a number of old problems still remained, and to them had been added some formidable new ones. The tragic problems of overpopulation and environment, together with the ever-increasing gap between rich and poor, not only continued to confront mankind but had even been severely aggravated by two new factors - the energy crisis and spiralling inflation. The task of finding solutions to the particular problems of natural resources and raw materials posed a major challenge to the international community. That was a global problem, which could only be resolved by global action, undertaken in a spirit of cooperation and understanding.

Proposals for action and long-term measures were presented to the Commission by Mr. J.B.P. Maramis, Executive Secretary, ECAFE, in a keynote policy statement, opening debate on a review of the economic and social situation in the region. In the wide-ranging proposals, the Commission was asked to approve the choice of four major problems of direct concern to the people of the region as priority areas requiring intensive concerted action: food, energy, technology and natural resources.

The Commission agreed that the high priority areas for the coming few years were food, energy and raw material problems. In addition, it attached priority to the transfer of appropriate technology, to the conservation and regeneration of natural resources, to shipping problems and to the problems arising out of private foreign investment and the operations of multinational corporations. Remedying the impact of world-wide inflation on the developing economies of the region and reducing unemployment, together with promoting education and manpower development in the region, were also singled out as deserving priority.

The Commission recognized the close interdependence between the rationalization of the conference structure and the new priorities and directions in the ECAFE programme of work. It further recognized the need for the organization and structure of the ECAFE secretariat to be suitably streamlined and reoriented in the context of the proposals for the rationalization of the conference structure and the new priorities and directives in the work programme.

The main legislative bodies of ECAFE would henceforth be termed "committees" and be retained, or, wherever necessary, established, in the fields of (a) agricultural development, (b) economic planning, (c) industry, housing and technology, (d) natural resources development, (e) population, (f) social development, (g) statistics, (h) trade and (i) transport and communications.

The Commission will hold its thirty-first session at New Delhi, India, from 26 February to 7 March 1975.

Commission reviews population programmes

The Commission endorsed the work of the secretariat in the field of population and approved the report of the Committee of the Whole. Following is the full text:

1. The Commission reviewed the activities of the secretariat as reported in document E/CN.11/L.397. It was observed that, through its programme of work, the secretariat was providing assistance and support in population matters throughout the region, but that efforts were needed to increase the depth and scope of its activities.

2. There was general recognition of the urgency of the region's population problems, and of the need for a dynamic approach that dealt with population as a major factor conditioning economic and social development. Demographic change was closely related to social and economic change, including such social factors as emphasis on education and literacy; the changing role of women in society; improved maternal and child care; and economic factors such as the extent of unemployment and underemployment; imbalances in economic opportunities between urban and rural areas; greater opportunities for women in the labour force; and provision of social security for old age. When population policies were viewed as complementary elements to development policies, they served to expedite both economic and social development. It was hoped

A view of the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall-Site of the thirtieth session of ECAFE

that the secretariat would further strengthen its work and its efforts to integrate the population factor into all development planning equations.

3. In more specific terms, areas were mentioned in which countries might utilize the assistance and advisory services of the secretariat. They included the preparation of national population programmes together with the development of appropriate institutional arrangements; the establishment of effective mechanisms to expedite the flow and exchange of population information; the carrying out of population surveys; the modification of patterns of migration, including the exodus of talent from developing to developed areas; and the strengthening of working relationships at the subregional level.

4. Emphasis was given to the importance of active governmental participation in the World Population Year, 1974, and in the forthcoming World Population Conference, to be held at Bucharest in August 1974. The hope was expressed that the results of the Second Asian Population Conference would be fully reflected in the World Population Plan of Action to be considered by the World Conference, and that the Plan, as adopted, would give new impetus to comprehensive population policies.

5. The Commission welcomed the assurances of continuing collaboration and co-operation on the part of agencies and organizations both within and outside the United Nations system. Reference was made to the important role of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) in providing a large share of the funding for the secretariat's regional programme. The contributions of some Governments through the provision of non-reimbursable experts was noted with appreciation. The Commission was informed of the increased donations to UNFPA made by some Governments, and also of their intentions to make available to developing countries of the region larger contributions of other forms of multilateral and bilateral assistance.

POPULATION POLICIES

Considering the importance of population policies to economic and social development today it is useful to share information on how policies have developed so that countries may, perhaps, find the experience of other nations useful. The ECAFE population correspondents can supply information about the policies which their respective Governments have developed.

In this issue of the *News*, readers will find an article concerning population policy in Hong Kong which has been provided by Mr. K.L. Thong of the Medical and Health Department. It is significant to note that for some 20 years the Government of Hong Kong has given support to family planning work undertaken by various agencies and that the Government's level of financial support has increased from $HK 5,000 in 1955/56 to $HK 1.5 million in 1973/74.

The Government of Hong Kong is looking to the future and has begun a phased, gradual integration of family planning services into the maternal and child health services. At the same time, the voluntary agencies in the family planning field will direct their efforts to the population in housing estates, rural areas in the New Territories, etc.

The ECAFE region is exhibiting a growing leadership in population policy development, and the *News* expects to be reporting more on this in future issues.

TASK FORCE HELPS TO DEVELOP A POPULATION INFORMATION NETWORK

A Task Force with members from several countries is helping to develop national and regional population information libraries and documentation centres in ECAFE member countries which will be strengthened by library networks.

Technical advice has been made available to the Task Force by ECAFE and other United Nations bodies, the Association of Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centres, the Carolina Population Center and the Inter-Governmental Co-ordinating Committee (IGCC). The assistance of other organizations, national, regional and international, concerned with the sharing of information on population problems, has also been drawn upon.

A report of progress made towards development of the information networks has been prepared by the Task Force and its special consultant, Mr. B.S. Kesavan, New Delhi, India, former director of the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre and more recently United Nations Library Expert for the Government of Iran, where he helped to establish the Iranian Population and Family Planning Documentation Centre and Library.

The establishment of the Task Force was an outcome of the Working Meeting on Asian Resources for a Population Information Network, Bangkok, 13-15 September 1973. Joint sponsors of the Working Meeting were ECAFE and the Carolina Population Center, United States, in collaboration with the Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centres.

Named to the Task Force initially were:

- Mr. A.B.M. Nurul Huq, Librarian, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development, Comilla, Bangladesh;
- Mr. B.R. Kohli, Librarian, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, India;
- Mrs. Homa Asayesh, Iranian Population Documentation Centre, Tehran, Iran;
- Miss Joung I. Kim, Librarian, Korean Institute of Family Planning, Seoul, Republic of Korea;
- Mr. Gelasio Y. Anglo, Librarian, Research and Reference Library on Population and Family Planning, Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation, Manila, Philippines;
- Mr. S.C. Dhir, Librarian, WHO Regional Office for Southeast Asia, New Delhi, India (alternate); and
- Mr. Hwa-Wei Lee, Head Librarian, Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand (alternate).

When the Task Force met in Bangkok in January, Mrs. Sumardi Reksopoetranto, Librarian, Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association, was asked to join it, and to report on the follow-up under way in Indonesia.

Since that time the draft report prepared by Mr. Kesavan and based on his findings in travels throughout the region in December, January and February to meet Task Force members and others, has been circulated to the Task Force for their approval and/or changes. These modifications have been returned to ECAFE and are now being compiled. This report will be distributed to persons who attended the September 1973 working meeting for approval.

The follow-up to the Working Meeting has been made possible financially by the Asia Foundation, ECAFE, UNFPA and IGCC. Mr. L.S. Sodhy, Secretary-General of IGCC, is adviser to the Task Force.

A total of 128 information specialists, librarians and documentalists gathered at Bangkok in September 1973. They came from 15 countries: Bangladesh, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Themes of the Working Meeting were:

- Assessment of the need for a population information network;
- General functions of, and feasibility of establishing a population information network;
- Establishment and operation of an Asian population information network.

The participants unanimously agreed that librarians and documentalists should take the initiative to increase exchange of population information among themselves and gradually achieve the status of an established national network. It was recommended that the Population Division of ECAFE, as the principal supporter of the Meeting, should assume responsibility for stimulating and guiding the implementation of the network.

Key points made during discussions at the Working Meeting included the following:

- The situations of general libraries are very unequal inside and between countries, and that many of the small libraries and information resources are not yet known. It was considered essential to make a continuous systematic effort to identify these resources;

- A survey had shown that, because of poor communication channels, decision-makers have limited opportunities to utilize fully the facilities and resources of existing research centres;

- Major problems were the rapid increase in the number of publications and information materials and relative inaccessibility to and non-utilization of the existing materials, because of financial, cultural and language difficulties;

- Libraries and documentation centres should be links between information sources and population policies;

- It was important for a librarian to be active, even "aggressive", in bringing relevant information to the attention of administrators, decision-makers and others;

- The information network should be composed of any national libraries that wanted to participate. A form of "central library" should operate at the national level and service all the participating libraries in its country. At the national level a referral centre would consolidate local information generated at various units and also acquire expensive and other material from abroad, beyond the resources of small units;

- The referral centre should make an inventory of human resources and materials, should produce directories, union lists and bibliographies, and provide current awareness service and the like, which should be at the disposal of a regional centre. In particular, research reports and conference proceedings, not commercially published, should be channeled at least to a designated depository library which would ensure that the document was made accessible to interested parties;

- Librarians and documentalists in each country would hold meetings, initiate informal exchanges of material, including accession lists, among themselves and then gradually develop an established system. Ideally, representatives from government, private, voluntary, and academic libraries would set up a national secretariat to co-ordinate this network, channelling the country's resources to the regional centre;

- ECAFE is already undertaking co-ordination of information dissemination and exchange within the ECAFE region with many libraries as well as with subregional institutions such as IGCC, the International Planned Parenthood Federation - South East Asia and Oceania Region (IPPF-SEAOR), etc.

- A wide variation of need exists among the different countries of the region; some countries have adequate numbers of trained librarians and documentalists and facilities for training while others have few qualified personnel and no training facilities;

- There is a lack of communication between administrators who control the budget and the librarians and documentalists who should serve the needs of administrators and staff members;

- A manual of procedure clearly defining the working of the network should be produced by the national referral centre;

- The location of the national referral centre should be either a government institution interested in population and family planning or any independent autonomous association, such as the national family planning association, supported by national and international resources.

- Librarians and documentalists should attempt to collect World Population Year-related material and information produced in each country and supply copies in English to ECAFE for sharing with Governments and institutions;

- Each librarian and documentalist should act as a local information resource person for World Population Year, 1974, taking positive action in encouraging production and distribution of World Population Year information and materials;

- The report of the Working Meeting should be supplied to the directors of the World Population Year Secretariat.

WORLD POPULATION YEAR 1974

INFORMATION

FOR:	World Population Year 1974 information material and publications
WRITE TO:	United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), 485 Lexington Avenue, New York City, N.Y. 10017 United States
FOR:	World Population Statistical wall chart
WRITE TO:	Population Reference Bureau, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 United States

IN MEMORIAM - Dr. Irene Taeuber

Dr. Irene Taeuber at the Second Asian Population Conference in Tokyo in 1972

Dr. Irene Taeuber, one of the world's foremost demographers, died on 24 February at her home in Hyattsville, Maryland, in the United States of America.

ECAFE Executive Secretary J.B.P. Maramis has paid tribute to her contribution to the science of population and the development of the Commission's population programme. ECAFE has, he cabled her family, "lost an irreplaceable friend and supporter".

At its most recent session the United Nations Population Commission was opened with a brief memorial to Mrs. Taeuber in appreciation of her inestimable contribution to its own work as well as to the field of demography in general.

The director of the United Nations Population Division, Mr. Leon Tabah, in a letter to the Population Association of America has referred to her as "a great scholar and one of the deans of demography". Mr. Tabah pointed out that she was closely associated with the Population Division for more than two decades.

At memorial services for her in Washington, D.C. her colleagues noted that she had become a leading American expert on the demography of a number of far eastern countries.

From 1935 to 1945, Dr. Taeuber was co-editor of Population Index, and was president of PAA in 1953.

Her pioneering work on population problems in Asian countries was perhaps best exemplified by her study of Japan in 1958.

Dr. Taeuber was Vice-President of the United Nations World Population Conference at Belgrade in 1965.

Through her active role in the First Asian Population Conference and the 1966 advisory group which recommended the establishment of the ECAFE Population Division, Mrs. Taeuber helped to lay the foundation for the development of the Commission's Asian Population Programme.

Her deep interest in Asia was marked through contributions to various ECAFE studies and meetings, particularly the Second Asian Population Conference at Tokyo in 1972.

During the past year, Dr. Taeuber had been active as a consultant to the United Nations and the United States Department of State in helping to prepare for the 1974 United Nations World Population Conference at Bucharest.

Recently she was named to the Rose F. Kennedy chair in demography at the Kennedy Institute at Georgetown University.

At the time of her death, Dr. Taeuber was senior demographer at the office of Population Research of Princeton University and was completing her work on the Chinese population in southeast Asia.

She is survived by her husband Conrad, Director of the Center for Population Research at Georgetown University, and two sons, Richard C. and Karl E., also demographers.

ECAFE emphasis on interrelated problems of poverty and unemployment, population and agriculture

"Closely related to the problems of mass-poverty and unemployment is the problem of population. According to available statistics, the population of the ECAFE region is growing at a rate of 50 million a year - that is, more than the combined population of Malaysia and Thailand. We also know that the majority of the population in Asia lives in the rural area, where agriculture provides employment opportunity for more than 60 per cent of the total population. Agriculture provides, also, more than 70 per cent of the gross domestic product and constitutes a major part of the countries' export earnings.

"So the future scope of the work of ECAFE will, I think, emphasize attention on these interrelated problems - those of mass poverty and unemployment, population and agriculture."

J.B.P. Maramis
Executive Secretary of ECAFE

POPULATION CALENDAR

This calendar gives brief details of population-oriented meetings significant to ECAFE countries, from 1974 to 1976. (It has been prepared from information available as of 1 December 1973). Specific dates have yet to be decided in many instances and the calendar will be updated from time to time. Details of any related meetings are welcomed by the *News*.

Date	*Site*	*Sponsoring organization*	*Title of meeting*	*Brief description*
1974				
7-11 Jan.	Bangkok	ECAFE	Evaluation of Educational Materials Used in Family Planning Programmes	Population Division; expert meeting, 27 participants, organized as a part of a multinational study on the same topic
Early 1974	Kuala Lumpur or Bangkok	UNESCO	Communication workshop for information education and health ministries in the southeast Asia region	To develop recommendations for family planning communication in programmes of development ministries and suggest structures for co-operation and co-ordination
7-12 Jan.	Bangkok	UNESCO	Experts' Meeting on the Role of University Schools/Faculties/Departments of Education in Population Education	
14-18 Jan.	Tilburg, Netherlands	Development Research Institute	Symposium on Population Problems and Catholic Responsibility	
21-29 Jan.	Amsterdam	United Nations	Symposium on Population and Human Rights	One of the activities in support of World Population Year, 1974; 25 experts, limited number of fellows may be invited as observers subject to the approval of the symposium budget
28 Jan.-1 Feb.	Geneva	International Statistical Office	ECE Regional Meeting on World Fertility Survey	
28 Jan.-9 Feb.	Bangkok	ECAFE	Regional Seminar on Role of Surveys and Studies for Family Planning Programme Management and Development	Population Division; 20 experts from the region, and 5 experts from outside the region
Jan.	Geneva	ECE	Meeting on Fertility Survey	Review of draft standards and quidelines for statistics of external and internal migration
30 Jan.-2 Feb.	Bangkok	IPPF/CPC	Seminar on Voluntary Sterilization and Post-conceptive Regulation	
4-5 Feb.	Paris	UNESCO	Symposium on the Utilization of Scientific Films on Population	

6-12 Feb.	Geneva	WHO	Meeting on teaching and treatment in human sexuality; the training of health professionals	To review world-wide teaching and treatment programmes in sexology
6 Feb.-19 March	Saigon	ECAFE/Government of the Rep. of Viet-Nam	Training Course on Basic Techniques of Demographic Analysis	Population Division; 25 trainees, including 23 from the Republic of Viet-Nam and 2 from the Khmer Republic
11-18 Feb.	New York	United Nations	Advisory Committee of Experts on the World Population Plan of Action, third session	
14-16 Feb.	Bangkok	WFS/ECAFE	Regional Meeting on World Fertility Survey	Population Division, in collaboration with International Statistics Institute
18-22 Feb.	Paris	UNESCO	Workshop on the Teaching of Population Dynamics in Law Schools	
18 Feb-1 March	Beirut	ECWA	First Regional Population Conference	Regional Conference
18 Feb.-29 March	India	ASI	Subregional Training Course on Demographic Sample Surveys	Asian Statistical Institute, Statistics Division, ECAFE, Population Division, ECAFE, United Nations Statistical Office
25 Feb.-1 March	New York and Virginia, USA	United Nations	International Forum on the Role of Women in Population and Development	
25 Feb.-2 March	Indonesia	CESI/UNFPA United Nations	Second CESI Working Party on Youth and Population	
28 Feb.-4 March	Washington, D.C.	The Coalition for WPY	International Youth Seminar	
Feb.	New Delhi	ILO/Government of India	National Symposium on Labour and Population Policies	
11-20 Feb.	Lima	WHO	Symposium on Health Aspects of Population Trends and Prospects	To discuss background paper prepared by WHO for the World Population Conference
Feb.	India	ILO	Second Study Tour of Family Planning in Industry	
Feb./Mar.	Philippines	UNESCO	Meeting on the Production of Post-literacy Materials for New Literates or People of Limited Educational Attainment on Population and Family Planning	
4-8 Mar.	Manila	WHO (WPRO)	Interregional Seminar on the Role of Family Planning in Health Programmes in Connexion with World Population Conference 1974	
11-29 Mar.	Manila	ILO	Regional Training Workshop for Trade Union Education Officers and Teaching Staff of Workers' Education Institutions	Subject to formal agreement of the Philippines Government

Date	Site	Sponsoring organization	Title of meeting	Brief description
18-22 Mar.	Seoul	ECAFE/Government of the Rep. of Korea	National Seminar on Communications for Family Planning	Population Division; national seminar; about 15 participants
18-23 Mar.	Kuala Lumpur	IPPF-SEAOR	Seminar on Community Based Distribution of Contraceptives	
25-30 Mar.	Nairobi	United Nations	Seminar on Population Problems and Mass Media	
27 Mar.-8 Apr.	Colombo	ECAFE	Thirtieth Commission session	
Mar./Apr.	African region	WHO	Interdisciplinary Co-operation in Educational Components in Health Aspects of Family Planning	Identification of specific areas of collaboration
2-6 Apr.	Oxford	The Sunday Times/UNFPA	Seminar/Workshop on Exploding Cities in Relation to WPY	
5-11 Apr.	Teheran	IPPF	Information Workshop for World Population Year	
22-24 Apr.	Bangkok	FAO	Workshop for FAO Regional and Country Staff on FAO's Population Activities (Asia and Far East region)	3 days; to provide orientation and interchange of views among FAO Regional Staff and Country SAAs on FAO's role in population in order to assist in the identification, formulation, implementation, evaluation and follow-up of FAO's population activities in countries of the Asia and the Far East region
Apr.	Asia	UNESCO	Meeting on Evaluation of Family Planning Communication Programmes	
11 Apr.-15 May	Lahore	ECAFE/Government of Pakistan	Training Course on Fertility and Family Planning Evaluation for Pakistan	Population Division; 25 trainees
Apr./May	Bangkok	FAO	Asia and Far East Seminar on Population Problems as Related to Food and Agricultural Development	10 days
30 Apr.-6 May	Geneva	WHO	Scientific Group on Health Statistical Methodology Related to Perinatal Events	To review existing state of knowledge and research in current definitions relating to perinatal morbidity and mortality and offer suggestions on ways and means of achieving further progress
7-10 May	Bangkok	ECAFE	Pre-World Population Conference Regional Consultation	Population Division
13-16 May	Africa	ECA	ECA Region Pre-World Population Conference Preparatory Meeting	

13-17 May	Bangkok	ECAFE	Regional Seminar on Integration of Women into Development with special reference to Population Factors	Social Development Division (jointly organized with the Population Division and the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs)
28-31 May	Tokyo	Japan Youth Coalition	Asian Region Youth Population Workshop	Japan Youth Population Coalition and 24 participants from Asian countries including China; UNFPA; ECAFE
29-31 May	Seoul	ECAFE/Government of the Rep. of Korea	National Workshop of Population Correspondents from Korea	Population Division, all ECAFE population correspondents from the Republic of Korea
May	Addis Ababa	ECA	Meeting of Non-United Nations Organizations Interested in Population Work in Africa	
May	Damascus	ECWA	Regional Preparatory Consultation Meeting to the World Population Conference	Further clarification of the nature of population problems in the region in the light of recent developments following the regional population conference
May/June	Addis Ababa	ECA	Working Group on the Improvement of the Methodology of Data Collection and Analysis in Fertility and in KAP Studies	
June	Bangkok	FAO	Seminar on Population Factors Within FAO Programming	Senior ministerial officers and policy-makers plus regional office staff and NGOs; other United Nations agencies to attend
10-19 June	Bangkok	ECAFE	Expert Working Group on Social and Psychological Aspects of Fertility Behaviour	Population Division; 25 experts from the region and 5 experts from outside the region
12-14 June	Paris	UNESCO	Expert Meeting on Information Exchange in Population and Family Planning	
17-21 June	(not decided yet)	ECAFE	Law and Population	Population Division
June	India	ASA (Hong Kong)	Regional Conference on Population and Development	
First half 1974	Beirut (tentative)	FAO	Seminar on Population Analysis in Agriculture Development Planning	The Seminar will deal with substantive matters related to population as an integral part of agricultural sector analysis and development planning. Its objectives will be to transfer through FAO field planners the experience gained in taking account of population in agricultural and rural planning
24-28 June	Geneva	WHO	Symposium on Pregnancy and Abortion in Adolescence	To explore the subject of reproductive health and behaviour in adolescence with specific reference to pregnancy and abortion

Date	Site	Sponsoring organization	Title of meeting	Brief description
June	Cairo	FAO	Near East Seminar on the Role of Families, expecially Women and Youth, in dealing with Population Problems in Rural Areas	The objective of the Seminar is to assist Governments of countries in the Near East region to implement population policies and programmes by evaluating and strengthening existing programmes that reach rural families, especially through involving women and youth
Second quarter	Mexico	UNESCO	Workshop on Population and Development	
June/July	New Delhi	UNESCO	Interregional Seminar-cum-Workshop on Integrated use of Fold Media and Mass Media for Family Planning Communication	
1-3 July	Paris	UNESCO	NGO Population Symposium	
1-5 July	Manila	WHO	Seminar on Health and Family Planning (in connexion with WPY '74)	To review family planning as a health priority, etc.
2-4 July	Tokyo	JOICFP	Japan Population Conference	
17-27 July	Ghana	IAW	Seminar III: Demographic Implications of Women's Participation in Society	
19-26 July	Bangkok/ Kuala Lumpur	IDRC/Mahidol University, Thailand	Regional Seminar on the Utilization of Traditional Birth Attendants in Family Planning	20-22 July in Thailand; 23-25 July in Kuala Lumpur
23 July-9 August	Geneva	United Nations	United Nations Graduate Study Programme on World Population	
29 July-2 August	Kuala Lumpur	Press Foundation of Asia	Regional Workshop in Family Planning and Development Communication	To promote an appreciation of the special techniques required by broadcasting personnel in the production of programmes supporting family planning and other development campaign
July	Budapest	ECWA / Government of Hungary	Regional Seminar on Techniques of Demographic Sample Survey	
July	Geneva	WHO	Meeting of Project Statisticians	
July	Finland	WCC	All-European Consultation: the Churches' Pastoral Response to Abortion	
1 Aug.-15 Sept.	Bangkok	ECAFE	Regional Training Course on Analysis of Manpower Data Obtained in 1970/71 Round of Census	Population Division (6 weeks jointly organized with ILO); 25 trainees from the region
11-15 Aug.	Bucharest	WUS, Switzerland	International Youth Population Conference	

19-30 Aug.	Bucharest	United Nations	World Population Conference	
19-30 Aug.	Bucharest	Population Tribune 1974	Population Tribune 1974 - the NGO Forum	
26 Aug.- 1 Sept.	Liège, Belgium	IUSSP	General Assembly	
2-6 Sept.	Kuala Lumpur	Press Foundation of Asia	Family Planning Workshop	
4-6 Sept.	Stockholm	World Medical Association	International Conference on the Physician and Population Change	Discussions relating to demography, fertility, medical attitudes and the roles of medical institutes and associations
5-7 Sept.	Seoul	Seoul National University	Seminar on Reproductive Medicine	In commemoration of World Population Year; 40 professors from all over the country
17 Sept.- 20 Dec.	New York	United Nations	United Nations General Assembly, twenty-ninth session	
Sept.	Bangkok	ECAFE	Workshop on Social Aspects of Family Planning	Social Development Division (jointly organized with the Population Division)
Sept.	Penang	IGCC	Meeting Between Marketing Executives and Family Planning Administrators	Participants from IGCC countries; IDRC; ECAFE; E-W Center; Asia Foundation; UNFPA
Sept.	Geneva	FAO	Plenary Session of the Study Group-experience with 1970 World Census of Agriculture and preparation of the 1980 World Census of Agriculture programme	
Sept.	(not decided yet)	ECAFE	Seminar on Evaluation and Utilization of Population Census Data	Statistics Division
Sept.	Nigeria	IAW	Seminar on Population Activities and the Status of Women	
21-25 Oct.	Singapore/ Bangkok	ECAFE	Asian Youth Seminar on Population and Family Planning	Population Division (jointly organized with Social Development Division)
Oct.	Sri Lanka	WHO/UNESCO	Communication Workshop for Information of Education and Health Ministries' Representatives in Southeast Asia	
1 Nov.- 15 Dec.	Bangkok	ECAFE	Regional Training Course on the Analysis of Migration Data Obtained in the 1970/71 Round Censuses	Population Division (6 weeks)
3-14 Nov.	Geneva	United Nations	Population Commission, eighteenth session	
25-27 Nov.	Lahore	ECAFE/Government of Pakistan	National Workshop of Population Correspondents from Pakistan	Population Division; all ECAFE population correspondents
18-22 Nov.	Geneva	WHO	Expert Committee on the Evaluation of Family Planning Services	To review experience in evaluation of FP programmes in health services, etc.!

Date	Site	Sponsoring organization	Title of meeting	Brief description
Nov.	Japan (tentative)	FAO	Identification of Research on Quality of Family Life	Leadership course
Nov.	Rome	FAO	World Food Conference	
Nov.	Addis Ababa	ECA	Training Workshop on National and Sub-national Population Projections	
9-13 Dec.	Geneva	WHO	Scientific Group on Advances in Methods of Fertility Regulation	To review progress of research into basic mechanisms of human reproduction and recent developments in methods of fertility regulation
9-13 Dec.	Kuala Lumpur	Press Foundation of Asia	Family Planning Seminar	
Dec.	Bangkok	ECAFE	Expert Group on Training in Family Planning Programme Administration	Population Division; regional seminar; approx. 16 experts will be invited; all interested United Nations member organizations are invited (2 weeks)
Dec.	South India	UNESCO	Regional field operation seminar on post-literary activities and the production of prototype educational materials for new literates and people of low educational attainment, exposed to population education and family planning projects	The primary role of this seminar is to provide concrete and diversified field experience in post-literacy activities and its principles, methods and techniques, as well as to produce educational material linked with on going family planning programmes
Dec.	Beirut	ECWA	Expert Group Meeting on Internal Migration	Studying the causes and consequences of internal migration in countries of the region in an attempt to provide policy guidelines to control internal migration, avoid some of the problems it creates
Dec.	Armidale, Australia	University of New England	International Conference on Mass Education and Population Control	
(date not set)	(not decided yet)	WHO	Seminar on Advances in the Psychological, Clinical and Public Health Aspects of Human Reproduction	
(date not set)	(not decided yet)	WHO	Seminar on Evaluation of Family Planning in Health Services	
(date not set)	(not decided yet)	WHO	Seminar on Attitudes of Health Professionals to Family Planning Activities	
(date not set)	Paris	FAO/AHEA/ IFHE	Preparation, Publication and Dissemination of an Annotated Bibliography of Population Resources for Home Economists	Population resources for home economists

(date not set)	Geneva	WHO	Consultation on Training in Health Statistics with Regard to Family Planning	
(date not set)	Geneva	WHO	Consultation on Medical Computing Requirements in Developing Countries	
(date not set)	(not known)	ECAFE	Second Regional Conference of Ministers of Social Affairs	Social Development Division
(date not set)	(not known)	WHO	Regional Courses on the Health Aspects of Population Dynamics	
(date not set)	Manila	WHO/WPRO	Courses for WHO Staff on the Health Aspects of Family Planning	
(date not set)	Manila	WHO/WPRO	Seminar on the Health Aspects of Population Dynamics, Family Planning and Human Reproduction	
(date not set)	(not known)	United Nations	Sub-Commission on Population Policies, second session	9-11 members of population commission plus 6-8 non-member experts will attend
(date not set)	(not known)	UNESCO	Training Course in Population Education	
(date not set)	Bangkok	UNESCO	Expert Meeting on Evaluation of Population Education Programmes	
(date not set)	(not known)	ILO	Asian Regional Symposium of National Specialists on Rural Social Security and Population Policies	
(date not set)	(not known)	ILO	Regional Seminar on Co-operatives, Rural Organizations and Population	
(date not set)	(not known)	ILO	Regional Seminar on Management of Family Planning Programmes in the Organized Sector	Negotiations for host facilities in Singapore are in progress
(date not set)	Addis Ababa	ECA	Expert Group on National Population Policies in Africa	
(date not set)	Geneva	WHO	Consultation on Training in Health Statistics with regard to Family Planning	
(date not set)	(not known)	WHO/FAO	Interdiscipline Workshop on Co-operation in Educational Components of Health Aspects of Family Planning	To examine educational role and functions of professional and auxiliary personnel engaged in agricultural extension, home economics, etc., in family planning programmes, and develop guidelines
(date not set)	Geneva	ILO	Interregional Seminar on Population Education and Family Planning Activities for Young Workers	The aim of the seminar is to motivate and stimulate the participants for effective participation in family planning programmes and related activities which are carried out by governmental services, employers' organizations and voluntary agencies

Date	Site	Sponsoring organization	Title of meeting	Brief description
(date not set)	Geneva	ECA	Meeting on Demographic Subsystem of Social and Demographic Statistics	To consider the subsystem
(date not set)	Geneva	ECA	Meeting of Working Group on System of Social and Demographic Statistics	Common definitions and classifications; links and contents of subsysems
1975				
Early 1975	Vancouver, Canada	United Nations	Conference on Human Settlements	
Feb.	Bangkok (tentative)	ECAFE	Second Working Group Meeting on Asian Resources for a Population Library Information Network	Population Division
Mar.	Bangkok	ECAFE	Expert Working Group Meeting on Population Projections	Population Division
Mar.	Bangkok	ECAFE	Executive Management Seminar for Senior Family Planning Administrators	Population Division
Mar.	Vientiane	ECAFE	National Family Planning Communications Seminar	Population Division
Apr.	(not known)	ECAFE	Subregional Training Course on Techniques of Demographic Analysis	Population Division
May	Bangkok/Kuala Lumpur	ECAFE	Refresher Training Course on Fertility and Family Planning Evaluation	Population Division
May	Jakarta (tentative)	ECAFE	Follow-up Meeting to First National Population Correspondents Workshop in Indonesia	Population Division
June	(not known)	ECAFE	Travelling Seminar for Communication Workers in Family Planning Programmes	Population Division
June	Bangkok	ECAFE	Expert Group on Motivational Programmes for Hard-core Groups in Family Planning	Population Division; 6 days, ministers and officials responsible for family planning, from countries of the region
June	Bangkok	ECAFE	Working Group on Administrative Aspects of Family Planning Combined with Conference of Ministerial Heads of Family Planning Programmes	Population Division
July	Bangkok	ECAFE	Expert Group on Use of Commercial Channels for Distribution of Contraceptives	Population Division
July/Aug.	Bangkok	ECAFE	Training Course on Analysis of Mortality and Fertility Data	

18-30 Aug.	Vancouver, Canada	National Research Council	Pacific Science Association - 13th Pacific Science Congress	Participation of PSA member countries; theme: mankind's future in the Pacific
Sept.	Iran	ECAFE	National Workshop of Population Correspondents	Population Division
Oct.	Bangkok	ECAFE	Expert Group on Production of Population Education Materials for Youth	Population Division
Nov.	Bangkok	ECAFE	Expert Group on Integration of Population into Development Strategies	Population Division
Nov.	Bangkok	ECAFE	Informal Meeting of Experts on Regional Support for an Integrated Programme for Diffusion of Family Planning and Agricultural Technology in the Asian Setting	Population Division
Dec.	Bangkok	ECAFE	Informal Meeting of Experts on Target Setting for Family Planning Programmes	Population Division
(date not set)	Hong Kong	Hong Kong Committee ICSW	International Council on Social Welfare: Asian and Western Pacific Regional Conference	
Dec.	Bangkok	ECAFE	Expert Working Group Meeting to establish guidelines for translation of Population materials	To examine the problems of translation of population materials from local language into English, etc., and vice versa, to recommend to the secretariat and countries workable procedures in solving the language barriers in exchange of population information
(date not set)	(not known)	ECE	Seminar on system of social and demographic statistics	
(date not set)	Geneva	ECE	Meeting on projections of households and families	
(date not set)	(not known)	WHO	Workshop on research on the domiciliary delivery of family planning care in health services	To review current research on domiciliary of family planning care by health workers in rural areas, with particular reference to possibilities and effectiveness of providing integrated health care including family planning
(date not set)	(not known)	WHO	Workshop on health impact of child spacing	To examine the effects on the health of mothers and offspring of different patterns of birth spacing in various geographic, social and cultural settings
(date not set)	(not known)	WHO	Workshop on the interaction of methods of fertility control with disease and deficiency states	To review current knowledge and ongoing research on the effects in contraceptive users of infections, infestations and various deficiency states
(date not set)	(not known)	WHO	Health planning of MCH and family planning administrators	To assist in health planning and health administration, with emphasis on MCH and family planning
1976				
(date not set)	Bangkok	ECAFE	Working Group on the Integrated System of Demographic, Manpower and Social Statistics	Recommended by the Conference of Asian Statisticians; Statistics Division

World News

FIRST INTERNATIONAL POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT FORUM FOR WOMEN

Participants from 116 nations attended the United Nations International Forum on the Role of Women in Population and Development, which was held in New York and Virginia, United States, from 25 February to 1 March 1974.

Participants in the forum included women cabinet ministers, parliamentarian ambassadors, professors and top civil servants.

The forum, part of the World Population Year programme, discussed ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of women's contribution in formulating and carrying out population and development programmes. Attention was centered on the close interrelationship of population trends and over-all development with the status of women and the roles they play in society.

In addition, the forum participants made comments and suggestions on the draft World Population Plan of Action.

For example, it was recommended that:

"Among other issues not adequately emphasized are: the need for balanced rural transformation without diminishing the need for labour in rural industries; development of leadership at the local level; policies aiming at full employment based on imaginative mobilization of human resources; dispersal of industries; more extended programmes for urban slum dwellers; and concern for the problems of migrant workers and their wives and families."

"The draft Plan should be reorganized and written in a style and language directed to political leaders and Government officials who will have the responsibility for implementing it, rather than demographers."

"Since the laws enacted by national Governments and the extent of their *de facto* implementation influence population, development and the status of women, each Government should review and appraise all national legislation relating to fertility and the status of women to ensure that human rights and national population policies are taken into full account. The rights of men and women in family law should be equalized. The effects of specific legislation on fertility should be reviewed and evaluated and model laws developed to meet national or regional needs, taking into account the right of couples to decide on the number and spacing of their children."

"Technical assistance experts should be well informed and trained in local needs and conditions. Care should be taken in selecting experts and special attention paid to finding competent women."

"In order to encourage developed countries to give more tangible and meaningful assistance to developing countries, the Forum should consider meeting on a regional basis to establish a regional community of interests."

"Qualified women should be recruited and women's organizations utilized to provide technical assistance in population fields and to participate in international reviews and appraisals."

(Editor's note: The preceding paragraphs were extracted from "Comments and suggestions by the International Forum on the Role of Women in Population and Development" E/CN.9/L.112).

NEWS FROM ECWA

ECWA names population chief

Mr. Zdenko Rajakovic has assumed the responsibility of the Chief of the Population Studies and Programmes Section of the Economic Commission for West Asia (ECWA) in Beirut, Lebanon. He succeeded Mr. J.C. Chasteland who has been transferred to the Population Division at Headquarters. Mr. Rajakovic, who took his doctorate in 1942 at the University or Zagreb (Yugoslavia), worked from 1948 to 1952 as Chief of the Vital Statistics Section of the Statistical Institute in Zagreb.

In 1952, he was appointed Chief of the Population Census Bureau and in 1956 Director of the Organizational and Technical Section of the above Institute.

In 1961, Mr. Rajakovic went to Guinea as a United Nations expert to advise on demographic statistics, and later to Togo, where he also advised on mechanical data processing.

From 1963 to 1968, Mr. Rajakovic lectured on demographic and social statistics and data processing at the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics in Rabat (Morocco).

In 1968, Mr. Rajakovic was appointed to the post of Regional Adviser in Demographic Statistics with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Addis Ababa) where he worked until the end of 1973.

Population work programme

During the period 1974-1976 the population programme of ECWA will give particular attention to: (i) assisting Governments and regional institutions in the formulation of their plans and programmes; (ii) promoting demographic knowledge and disseminating such knowledge through mass media; and (iii) providing technical advisory services to Governments and regional institutions and substantive support to United Nations technical co-operation programmes carried out by the United Nations in the region, in the field of population.

Specific projects will include: research on law and population; surveys on fertility behaviour

and economic decision at the family level; and publication of a periodical covering activities in the region on population matters.

First regional population Conference

A Regional Population Conference was held at Beirut from 18 February to 1 March 1974. The Conference was organized by ECWA in co-operation with the Lebanese Government.

In preparation for the Conference, a mission from the Population Section of ECWA visited countries in the region to establish contacts and initiate discussions with senior government officials on the scope of the Conference. The mission extended invitations to countries to set up national committees which would be responsible for strengthening the co-operation and co-ordination among the various government departments concerned in the population field and for formulating a programme of co-operative measures and activities.

Five Governments responded favourably to the recommendations of ECWA by formulating national population committees. These countries are Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria. These committees will be working on a permanent basis as advisory bodies to their respective Governments.

THE NEED FOR DIVERSIFIED TRAINING

"We always hear that family planning doesn't really succeed, even in Asia, which is the only Continent which has already wholeheartedly accepted family planning, and population policies and even the small family pattern - because we always say there is not enough personnel, people live in small villages, they cannot be reached... on the other hand we cannot give women employment. Now my point is... why not bring these two questions together and say 'What we need is a decision. What we need is a campaign.' We need to train certain numbers of people to bring the knowledge to certain numbers of other people going down in the administrative set up and to train again a certain number of people... so as to reach the village.

/It has been said/ "that it may be difficult to call this 'employment', because it would be too expensive if these people were really employed.

"But even if some kind of honorarium could be paid; if even it could be a part-time job, but really brought into the village, where these people live, they would be given certain education... not formal education... but education in nutrition, in child care, in health services; let's say also some kind of beneficial work from which they might get some income... social work, anything.

"If these kinds of cadres, which would not be necessarily employed but which in some way voluntarily might accept to do this kind of work-part-time work for some kind of honorarium, they would do two things: first of all, they would bring knowledge and information to every woman and every man in the village... secondly, this would give women opportunities to work and create a new kind of image for themselves and add new concepts to their life; so they would not, perhaps, be so much interested in continuing in the mother's role; maybe they would find something more interesting to do in these fields. At this time of our development I think there would still be something for everybody, but if we let the present state of affairs continue a few more years, maybe we can never reach every person."

Mrs. Helvi Sipila, United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

IPPF FORMS NEW DEPARTMENT

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) has formed a new department created to conduct feasibility studies in the field of community-based, as opposed to clinic-based, distribution of contraceptives.

Executive Director for the new department is Mr. Hans Thykier, who is assisted by Mr. Jurgen Hohnert, Marketing Executive. A technical advisory board has been appointed from representatives of associations and from distinguished people from outside IPPF.

If studies support non-clinical means of contraception it could speed up the acceptance and practice of family planning throughout the world.

LATIN AMERICAN GROUP TO IMPROVE WRITING ON POPULATION

Bogota, Colombia - Seen as the nucleus of a press foundation for Latin America, an Association of Latin American Demographic Communicators (ALACODE) has been formed in Colombia. Drawing its membership from print and electronic media in Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Venezuela, the Association was sponsored by UNFPA, the Population Reference Bureau and the Press Foundation of Asia. Primary aims are to increase the quantity and improve the quality of writing on population matters. Participation in World Population Year 1974 is included in the planned activities of ALACODE. Initially, the Association has arranged intensive training sessions.

Officers of ALACODE are from various parts of Latin America. Inquiries may be sent to Mr. Javier Ayala, Executive Director, or to Mr. Gabriel Ortiz, Administrative Director, at the following address:

Asociacion Latino Americana de
Communicadores Demographicos
Calle 19## 4-74
Apartado Aereo 28273: Oficina 20-04
Bogota, Colombia

READY FOR PUBLICATIONS "EXPLOSION"

The Library of the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, has moved into its new building which covers six floors, is designed to hold a million volumes and seats 550 readers.

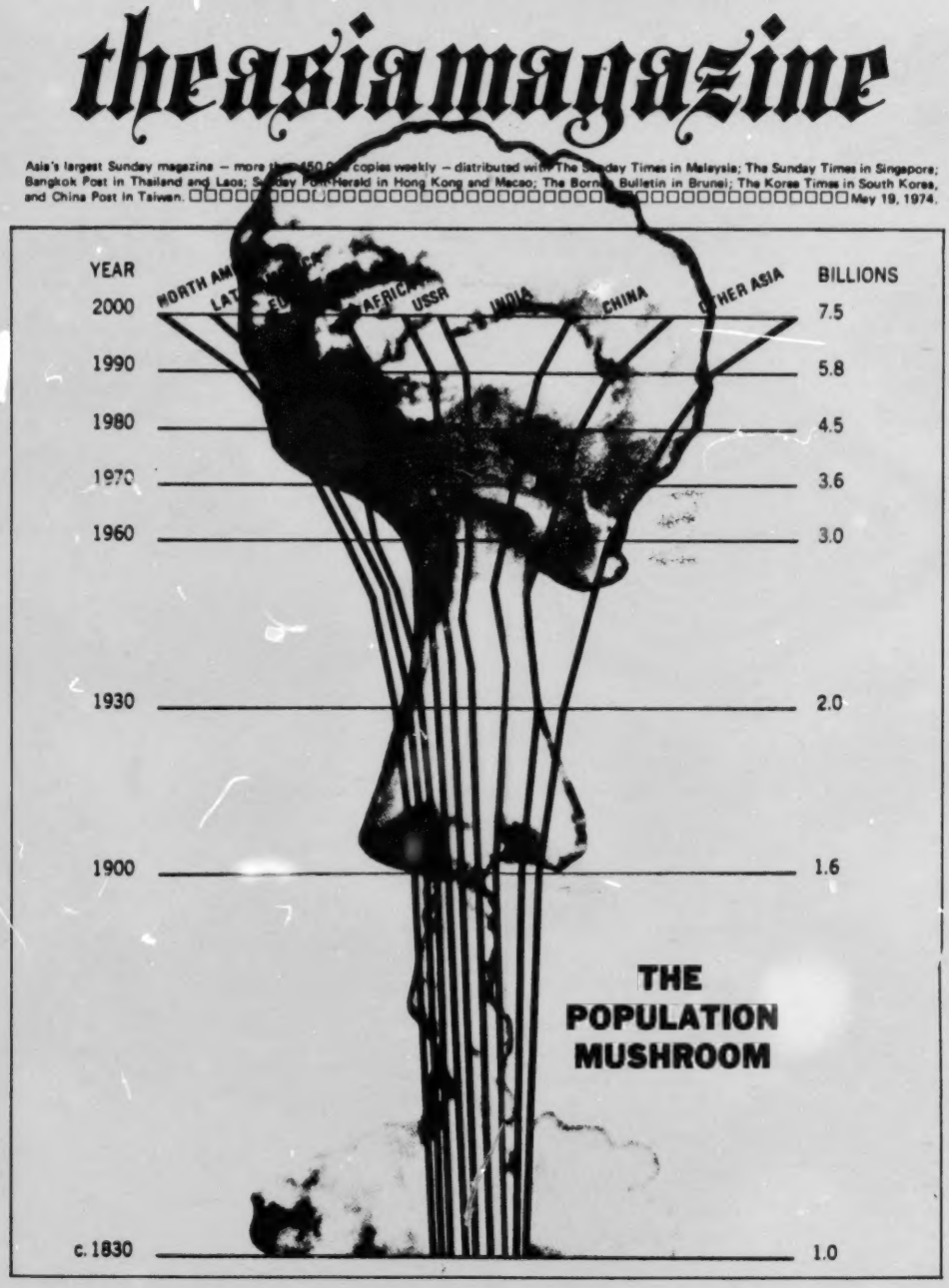
The Library now contains over 400,000 volumes of books, pamphlets and periodicals, 10,000 maps, 5,000 rolls of microfilm and 30,000 sheets of microfiche. (Many of the London University theses of southeast Asia and some American theses are on microfilm). At first the collec-

tion was strongest in history, literature and religion. Now it is increasing the holdings in the fields of geography, economics, sociology and other social sciences.

BUDDHIST YOUTH AND POPULATION PROBLEMS

An international youth leadership training conference organized by the World Fellowship for Buddhist Youth was held at Seoul from 26 to 31 August 1973. It was attended by 41 delegates from 16 countries. Discussion themes were: The role of Buddhist youth leaders; population problems; and drug abuse.

Resolutions adopted by the Population Sub-Committee were: (1) that WFB recognizes the problem of rising world population and that its control should be in accordance with Buddhist practice; (2) that the control methods should follow the cultural and specific requirements of the region; (3) that Buddhist youth participate fully in the national family planning programmes of their countries within the framework of Buddhist principles.



The cover of *Asia Magazine*, 19 May 1974

AN INTERPRETIVE FEATURE STORY.....

UNICEF ASSISTS FAMILY PLANNING

(The following facts supplied by the East Asia and Pakistan Regional Office of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are presented as part of a series of features illustrating the interrelated nature of the roles of, and co-operations between, United Nations specialized agencies.)

Among the various organizations concerned in the United Nations drive for population curb in Asia is UNICEF.

During the past two years, UNICEF has broadened its activities to develop population programmes and projects. The Secretary, UNICEF Executive Board, and Chief, Non-governmental Organizations Liaison Office, stated on 15 August 1972 at a general meeting of the XVI International Conference on Social Welfare, The Hague, Netherlands: "The broadened concept towards family planning is now recognized by UNICEF, whose aid originally restricted to family planning through health services, is now available for other essential co-promoters of education and motivational aspects of family planning..."

UNICEF commitments in some countries in Asia concerning population programme work for the past two years were encouraging. At present, UNICEF is one of the executing agencies for UNFPA in major family planning programmes in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand.

Indonesia

UNICEF assistance in Indonesia has been directly concerned with strengthening family planning aspects, involving training of instructors for para-medical schools, increasing the mobility of family planning workers and provision of audio-visual education materials for field work. In the latter half of 1970, UNFPA undertook to provide to the Indonesian Government, through UNICEF, the amount of $US854,000 required for the implementation of a three-year (1971-1973) family planning staff-training project.

At the time when the over-all plan for the national family planning programmes was being prepared, UNICEF field staff in Indonesia assisted the Government in planning certain components of the plan, in particular the component concerned with the provision of two-wheel and four-wheel transport, as well as the development of an adequate system for management, maintenance and repair of the transport fleet.

Malaysia

UNFPA assistance to Malaysia is with local costs, fellowships, equipment, transport vehicles and advisory services.

By the end of 1973, examples of family planning integration will number 14 health districts with a population coverage of 1,820,000.

UNICEF, as one of the executing agencies, is providing supplies, equipment and transport through the funds available from UNFPA, in co-operation with the Malaysian Government, for the expansion of the health centres and family planning services to remote areas throughout the country.

Philippines

For the past three years, UNICEF has actively participated in the national family planning programme. From July 1970 to June 1971, 14,445 physicians, nurses, midwives and lay motivators were trained within the Philippines, and 135 persons were trained abroad. The lay motivators were trained to provide potential accepters in their area with the right answers to questions about family planning.

In September 1971, 25 teaching and training hospitals in the Philippines joined in the maternity-centered family planning project, jointly sponsored by WHO, UNICEF and the Government. The main objective of this project has been to introduce family planning within the context of improved MCH services.

Thailand

The role of UNICEF as one of the UNFPA executing agencies in Thailand, is related to providing family planning training to all inservice health personnel by 1975, as from 1972/73. This provision is in connexion with the existing UNICEF Plan of Operations for the development of health services in Thailand, which has been operating since 1952 on a progressively expanding basis.

In 1969, UNICEF provided stipends for the training of in-service para-medical personnel in family planning techniques. During 1973/74, UNICEF is providing 3,600 ladies' motor cycles and 450 bicycles to field service nurses, midwives and field workers, after they receive riding and maintenance training. The purpose of the motor cycles is to increase the mobility of the nurses and midwives, enabling them to attain wider coverage and thus serve a greater percentage of the population. UNICEF also aims to assist in strengthening and expanding general health services in provincial and rural areas.

The third UNICEF-assisted programme commenced in 1973. A three-year project, it is intended to strengthen family planning services as an integral part of general health services provided by the Bangkok-Thonburi Municipal Health Division. As its component, UNICEF is providing 43 vehicles and a mobile MCH unit.

The strengthening of family planning services has become part of the UNICEF plan of operation

POPULATION VARIABLE IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Because the population variable is so pervasive, it cannot now be omitted from development planning. Its inclusion, moreover, ought no longer to be limited to a few over-all projections in a long-term plan. Governments should equip themselves with the information necessary to make more detailed projections of population by age and sex and geographical location, for example) and shorter-term forecasts of related demographic parameters, such as occupation and level of education, over the period of a plan. Population could then be taken into the planning exercise as a regular policy variable. It would thus be possible to ensure that the objectives set for particular demographic parameters are mutually consistent and that economic and social policies are in line with population policy.

The unseen realities of yesterday too often painfully become the truisms of today...

(Mr. Antonio Carrillo-Flores, Secretary-General, World Population Conference 1974)

Population Publications

PLEASE NOTE: Readers interested in obtaining copies of items featured in this section are requested to write direct to the publishers whose addresses are shown with the respective reviews.

The United Nations and the Population Question, by Richard Symonds and Michael Carder. A Population Council book published by McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020, United States. 1973. 236p. $US8.95.

The aim of this concise and readable book, say the authors, is to "attempt to trace, in relation to one particular question, population, the way in which the policies of the agencies of the UN system have evolved, in response to what forces; and in turn what influence the decisions of United Nations agencies have had on developments at the national level ..... The subject is of considerable interest, for there are few on which such fierce passions have been aroused, and few too on which national as well as personal attitudes have changed so dramatically over the period ..... The population question has not only aroused stronger emotions than any other activity in the economic and social field; it has also cut right across familiar international divisions, producing strange coalitions, and, at times, more than usually equivocal resolutions".

The authors take the history of international discussions of population policy from the beginning of the League of Nations in 1919, right up to the year 1970. But it is in the post-Second-World-War years that the "revolution in attitudes" gathers momentum; for those working in the field of population and family planning today, it may come as a shock to recall from these pages that the changes have all taken place within the last 19 years, as far as international discussions are concerned. Turning-points that stand out in the authors' clear and well-documented analysis are the following:

In 1954, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East began to give high priority to population studies, India, Sri Lanka and Indonesia leading the pressure for an active role; by 1959 it had been decided to hold a regional population conference, which took place in 1963.

. In 1956, the hitherto optimistic Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) began to report that food output was falling behind population growth, which itself was accelerating.

. The 1957 Report on the World Social Situation, in which the chapter on population posed unambiguous questions on the urgency of population policy initiatives. Here, a most powerful influence was the now-famous Mysore Population Study, carried out in 1950 and 1951.

In 1965, many changes took place in the attitudes of leading members of the United Nations; in the same year, a Declaration signed by many Heads of State put the need for family planning as a "vital interest" before the United Nations; and in 1966, a General Assembly resolution finally cleared away doubts that the United Nations should discuss, and even seek to fund, family planning programmes.

. In 1967, the "Trust Fund for Population Activities" (later entitled the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)) was founded.

The book also reminds us of the background to the forthcoming World Population Conference in 1974. There were two earlier such conferences, in 1954 and 1965, but they were regarded as meetings of experts only; the 1974 Conference will be the very first "political" conference, attended by government delegations capable of reaching international agreement on recommendations and a plan of action. -Alan Chalkley.

* * *

Age Distributions (Pembahagian umur), 1970 Population and Housing Census of Malaysia, R. Chander, Department of Statistics, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, September 1973, 198 p. in Malay and English.

This publication presents the age distribution of Malaysia as recorded on the night of 24-25 August 1970.

The publication is divided into two sections:

1. The first contains a short commentary on the findings (concepts and definitions; an overall view of age-sex patterns, age structure of the population of peninsular Malaysia; age structure in Sabah and Sarawak);

2. The second presents a detailed tabulation of the age data, by state, urban and rural strata, major community groups and sex. A series of appendices provides illustrations of age pyramids, age conversion tables (Western and Chinese) and Myer's test.

It should be noted that a special effort is made in the presentation of this document to assist the lay user in interpreting and using the data: the text is clear and simple, providing the non-expert the basic information necessary to understand the figures.

Book Distribution Programme

In a number of Asian countries, the Asia Foundation administers a book distribution programme, mainly serving libraries, government agencies and advanced-education institutions. Books on population topics are included in the programme, details of which may be obtained from the Foundation's regional office.

The Asia Foundation
No. 11 Penang Lane
Singapore 9

Cambodge - faits et problèmes de population (Cambodia, population facts and problems) by Jacques Migozzi, éditions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1973, in French, 303 p.

The first part of this book describes the general context and trends: population distribution, urbanization, minorities, fertility, mortality and health. The second part is a more detailed demographic study. It should be noted that the book contains extensive statistical annexes and an important bibliography.

Considering the lack of population studies on the Khmer Republic, this book constitutes an important contribution and stresses many questions which need further study.

* * *

"A Case Study of Forest Village System in Northern Thailand", Faculty of Social Sciences, Chiang Mai University, Thailand. Mimeographed, 39 p., in English, January 1974.

This study is action-oriented in order to evaluate and give recommendations on the forest village system. It attempts to integrate the geographic, demographic and other background with the output of the forest village system.

* * *

Centre de Recherche d'Urbanisme (Centre for Research on Town Planning), 4, avenue du Recteur Poincaré, Paris XVI.

Works available in English:

A Human Approach to Urban Planning, by G. Meyer-Heine. 1968. 182 p. Illustrated. 18, 40 F.

Contemporary Town Planning, by W. Ostrowski. 1970. 180 p. Illustrated. 26, 18 F.

The Spatial Distribution of Urban Populations, by R. Bussière. 1970. 100 p. Illustrated. 18, 40 F.

Urban Center for a New City of Half a Million Inhabitants, by E. Leblanc-Bazou and J.P. Joly. 1970. 96 p 18, 40 F.

Archipoles, by R. Magnan, with the collaboration of D. Dryjski. 1972. 158 p. 26, 18 F.

The Urban Environment, Amenities and Cityscape, by E. Leblanc-Bazou, G. Coronio and J.P. Joly. 1972. 190 p. Illustrated. 26, 18 F.

Aerial Photography and City Planning, by various authors. 1972. 234 p. with photographs. 26, 18 F.

* * *

Clinical Proceedings of the International Planned Parenthood Federation; South-East Asia and Oceania Regional Medical and Scientific Congress, held at Sydney, 14-18 August 1972. Sponsored by the Family Planning Association of Australia. Published by the Australian and New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology. 250 p. Obtainable from: Department of State, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523, United States.

* * *

Comparative Study of Mortality Trends in ECAFE Countries - ECAFE's Asian Population Studies Series No. 14 (E/CN.11/1108), 90 p.

The result of a study, the publication compares available data compiled from 32 countries in the ECAFE region. Topics covered are registered mortality data, trends in levels of mortality, mortality in relation to sex and age, applicability of the Coale-Demeny Regional Model Life Tables to the ECAFE region, and mortality by cause of death. Emphasis is on the post-1945 period, for which more data are available, although earlier periods are discussed wherever possible.

A limited number of free copies are available on request. Priority in distribution to government departments and institutions. Inquire: Clearing House and Information Section, Population Division, ECAFE Secretariat, Bangkok 2, Thailand.

* * *

The Demographic Express. A monthly publication of the International Programs of the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1755, Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, United States. First issued November 1973. Free of charge. 2 p.

A new monthly publication designed especially for use by the press. Prepared in a newspaper format and style, it presents illustrated feature articles and news "fillers" about population issues around the world. The articles are set in standard newspaper type and printed on one side of the page only, to enable newspapers which use the offset method of reproduction to cut out the articles and run them as their own features.

* * *

IGCC News. A publication of the Secretariat, Intergovernmental Co-ordinating Committee, South-East Asia Regional Co-operation in Family and Population Planning, P.O. Box 550, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. First issue (vol. 1, No. 1), April 1974. 4 p.

The first issue of the IGCC *News* contains a description of recent IGCC events.

Articles in future issues will deal with aspects of family and population planning to promote increased awareness of contemporary events, inside and outside the IGCC region, so that member countries will be exposed to potential modifications and/or additions to their own programmes and be informed as to which funding agencies are supporting the contemplated modifications.

Individuals and institutions are encouraged to provide information for possible inclusion in the *News*.

* * *

Information Bulletin. A publication of the Population Council of India, Kitchlew Marg, New Delhi-3. Vol. 1, No. 1, April 1974. 12 p.

Examples of items in the first issue: "World Organisations Geared for WPY"; "BGMS Takes

Family Planning To Villages"; "Indonesia's Revitalised Programmes"; "National Scene"; "Youth Viewpoint"; "Baroda ORG Findings".

The Population Council of India was established three years ago with a broad range of aims and objectives including training, education and research and disseminating information on population control and other allied problems, in addition to its basic aim of strengthening the role of voluntary agencies and other non-governmental organizations and institutions engaged in work in the different sectors of population programmes.

As a further step in this direction the *Bulletin* will be a vehicle for exchange of ideas and experiences among the voluntary agencies, as well as for information 'feedback' to them.

The *Bulletin* will lay special stress on creating an awareness among the people at large of the pressures and problems created by population growth and will endeavour to assist policy-makers and opinion leaders in formulating effective policies and programmes based on specific and reliable information.

* * *

The Intensification of the Communication Strategies in Family Planning Programmes in Rural Java with an Emphasis on the Use of Traditional Communication Networks, M.A. thesis by Ronny Adhikarya. 1972. 117 p. Department of Communication Arts and the Graduate School, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, United States.

The author advocates the increased use of folk entertainment, including marionette and shadow plays, which have long been important channels of communication. He stresses the desirability of approaching villagers through their own frames of reference.

* * *

An Interim Report on the Post Enumeration Survey, by R. Chander, Department of Statistics, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. 14 p. In Malay and English.

In the first five censuses of peninsular Malaysia no attempt was made to evaluate the quality of the data collected through an independent check. This post-enumeration survey is the first one to be carried out in Malaysia and shows that about 4 per cent of the population was missed in the census. This report provides basic data on the population under-enumerated.

The use of two languages (Malay and English) in these publications makes it possible for them to be distributed outside Malaysia. This encourages further utilization, particularly in comparisons. The reports also serve as examples for other organizations considering using two or more languages in publications.

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Istilah Keluarga Berencana (Glossary of Family Planning Terms). Compiled by the Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association. Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia, Jakarta, 43 p.

The glossary is arranged alphabetically listing family planning terms in English and the Malay-Indonesian counterpart. Also listed are organizations and other Indonesian publications.

* * *

A Matter of People by Dom Moraes. Published in co-operation with UNFPA. Distributed by Praeger Publishers, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003, 1974, 226 p., $US3.95 soft cover, $US7.95 hard cover.

This book will be reviewed in the next issue of the *News*.

* * *

Overview. The International Journal of Population Libraries, published by Technical Information Service, Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, United States, vol. 2, No. 3 (Fall 1973), 24 p.

Overview is a quarterly publication with the stated aim of providing population/family planning librarians and information specialists with a means of access to each other and also with a place to discuss common problems. Articles, letters and requests for material by working librarians, addresses of organizations, and advertisements of publications on population and on librarianship, are given a central place in the magazines. Practical articles on basic library skills are designed to be as clear and instructional as possible. The magazine is distributed on request free of charge to most organizations in Asia, Oceania, the Near and Far East and elsewhere in the world. Subscribers in Japan are charged $5.00 per year and checks are payable to: Overview Library Development Fund.

The issue under review is dedicated to the First Population Library Development Institute and the Working Meeting on Asian Resources for a Population Information Network, which were held in Bangkok, Thailand, between 5-15 September 1973.

* * *

People - Quarterly magazine of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London, SW1Y 4PW. First issue, vol. 1, No. 1, October 1973. 50 p. Published in English, French and Spanish editions. Free to selected readers; post free to other institutions and individuals on annual subscription of £2 in United Kingdom or $US6 (or equiv.) in other countries. Subscription inquiries should be sent to Distribution Department at above address.

People includes authoritative feature articles and reports from around the world of population problems, plus reviews of important new books or related subjects.

* * *

The Population Bulletin of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) is a periodical issued twice a year in January and July and covers activities in that region on population matters. No. 6 (January 1974), 180 p.

To obtain copies of the *Population Bulletin*, requests may be addressed to the Population Studies and Programmes Section, ECWA, P.O. Box 4656, Beirut, Lebanon.

* * *

Population Council Annual Report 1972. Published by the Population Council, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, United States, 143 p.

This comprehensive review covers the development of the Council, with detailed chapters on its demographic, bio-medical and technical assistance divisions. Summaries are given of publications and information issued; sources of funds; grants and authorizations; and fellowships.

* * *

Population Research in Thailand - A joint publication of the East-West Population Institute (East-West Center, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822) and the Institute of Population Studies Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand. 1973. 123 p.

Designed as a guide to research literature on the population of Thailand, the volume is divided into a 25-page review of key documentation and a 634-item bibliography.

* * *

Psychological Perspectives on Population. Edited by James T. Fawcett. Published by Basic Books, Inc., Publishers, New York 10022.

A collection of articles by 28 writers on "population psychology". This work is divided into seven parts dealing respectively with: psychological perspectives on fertility; the social context; consequences of family size and population density; research on methods of birth control; some measurement issues in fertility; research related to social action programmes; and training for psychological aspects of population.

* * *

Statistics. A monthly magazine published by the Japan Statistical Association. Special issue on World Population Year, 57 p. (in Japanese). Collection of articles on world population problems in Asia and Japan.

* * *

Studies on Mortality in India. Edited by K.E. Vaidyanathan. Published by The Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning, Gandhigram Madurai Dist. Tamilnadu, India. 1972. 400 p. Monograph Series No. 5.

A collection of papers by 30 scholars, the volume is divided into the following sections: measurement of mortality; analytical mortality studies; impact of changes in mortality; and life tables and projections.

* * *

UNICEF News. A quarterly publication of the United Nations Children's Fund, Public Information Division, United Nations, New York. 44 p.

Issue 78, December 1973/January 1974 is a special World Population Year issue entitled "Children in a Crowded World". Included is a statement on UNICEF policy by the Executive Director, Mr. Henry R. Labouisse.

* * *

World Population Crisis: The United States Response, by Phyllis Tilson Piotrow. 1973. 276 p. Published as part of the Praeger Special Studies programme. Praeger Publishers, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003, United States.

The author traces the development of United States interest in problems resulting from the population explosion, both within and outside America. The evolution since 1945 of attitudes, policies and programmes is described. An account is included of the United Nations role in population programme work.

* * *

The International Audio Visual Resource Service (IAVRS) has been requested by the Interagency Coordinating Committee for World Population Year to act as a central point in the collection and dissemination of WPY materials.

A catalogue of 29 recorded English language radio materials for the use of *bona fide* information agencies such as broadcasting stations, educational institutions, public affairs organizations and other informational and nationalssources which wish to assist in promoting WPY is available from: IAVRS, Dorland House, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1, England.

Additional information for the Population Calendar may be sent to:

Population Division (Pop. Calendar)
ECAFE
Bangkok, Thailand

GETTING THE MESSAGE CIRCULATED

In support of WPY, India and Indonesia in co-operation with FAO, have issued four new coins on the theme "Planned Families, Food for All".

Pictured is the five rupiah coin issued by the Government of Indonesia with the design of their National Family Planning Association - a mother and father with their children. The inscription is "Planned Families for National Prosperity".

India will issue three coins, all similar in design, in denominations of 10 paise, 10 rupees and 50 rupees, with the national family planning symbol - a couple with two children enclosed with the family planning triangle with the inscription "Planned Families, Food for All" in Hindi and English.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES - WORLD POPULATION YEAR

World Population Year (WPY) activities are of special interest to ECAFE, especially as they encourage the development of new tools of communication and the utilization of existing ones so that knowledge may be shared at all levels of society. ECAFE follows up its distribution of WPY materials with requests for information on activities.

Population correspondents from 18 ECAFE countries have reported a variety of activities being organized by their institutions. These vary according to the resources of the institutions. They might sometimes encounter difficulties in implementation owing to the lack of a special committee or secretariat appointed to be in charge of WPY activities.

Among the known WPY events are:

AUSTRALIA

Establishment of a committee to co-ordinate activities related to WPY.

National population inquiry.

Increased contributions to international agencies for demographic research.

University of Sydney

Advanced course in population dynamics.

BANGLADESH

University of Dacca

Research projects on the "Growth of Population in Bangladesh" and "Evaluation of the Family Planning Programme in Bangladesh".

A seminar on "Demographic Studies in Rural Areas".

Popular and scientific articles on the population of Bangladesh in the newspapers.

Panel discussions on radio and television.

BHUTAN

Present efforts in family planning will be intensified and expanded in rural areas.

Conference to discuss the proceedings and issues of the World Population Conference and to adopt appropriate devices to promote family welfare in the country.

Film strips on family planning to be shown before the feature film in all movie theatres.

Publication of highlights of the World Population Conference in a special complementary issue of leading newspapers.

Issue of a WPY stamp.

HONG KONG

Family Planning Association

Seminars and panel discussions on population in relation to education, the family, health, economics and the environment.

Special publicity projects.

INDIA

The Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta

Committee of eminent scientists in the fields of demography, family planning, anthropometry and human genetics has been formed to co-ordinate WPY programmes.

Preparation of an album on the family planning communication aspect as a medium for mass education.

Demographic Research Centre, Dharwar

Series of newspaper articles (in the national language) on all aspects of population problems.

Public symposium on population problems.

Lectures on all-India radio in English and the regional language.

Sri Venkateswara University

Seminar on "Population Dynamics".

Extension lectures and training courses for key leaders on "Population Education".

Interuniversity debate on the subject "Population Growth Adversely Affected Social and Economic Development".

Exhibitions and film shows on population education and family planning.

National seminar on "Population Education".

University of Delhi

Seminars on "Youth and Family Planning" and "Problems of Field Workers in Family Planning".

International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay

Compendium of the history and development and various teaching and research activities of the Institute.

Jadavpur University

Study on "Migration and Regional Differences in Population Growth in India, 1921-1971".

Construction of models to predict the future population and employment situation in Calcutta and Bombay for the next two decades.

Population Council of India

Publication of a population bulletin.

Action-cum-research project demonstrating the effectiveness of integrated health and welfare services for the family in urban settings through non-formal education.

Family Planning Association of India (FPAI)

Children's competition in essay writing and drawing and painting.

Publication of a book on population in Malayalam.

Film entitled "Down to Earth" designed to link up the interdependence of environment, development and population.

Conference of all voluntary organizations in observance of WPY combined with a celebration of the Silver Jubilee Year of FPAI.

Family Planning Foundation

Increased motivation and education of voluntary organizations engaged in family planning.

Assistance to the press, especially regional, through development of source materials for articles, commentaries, etc.

National symposium on population development from which the report and recommendations will be published in book form and submitted to the World Population Conference.

INDONESIA

Indonesian Demographers' Association

Exhibitions and films on population problems and family planning.

Inclusion of population aspects in the curricula of all university faculties.

Publication of a new journal entitled "Majalah Demografi Indonesia", from which popular articles will be reprinted in local newspapers and magazines.

Analysis of data from the 1971 census of Indonesia.

Analysis of the results of the 1973 fertility/mortality survey.

Concerted effort to assist in implementing the recommendations on population in the second Indonesian five-year plan.

Sriwijaya University

Survey on infant and child mortality in South Sumatera.

Training programme in population education for high school teachers.

Institute for Regional Economic Research, Padang

Newspaper articles and radio broadcasts on population problems.

KAP study.

IRAN

Establishment of governmental and non-governmental groups and committees.

National population conference from which the recommendations and resolutions will be published in Persian and English.

Preparation of a cumulative list of Iranian newspaper clippings on population and family planning in Iran, from the beginning of the formal programme (1967) to the present, in English and Persian.

Providing materials for the mass media: radio and television programmes and newspapers.

Issue of special stamps.

Pahlavi University

Workshop on population problems for local high school teachers.

Lecture series on population for local television and radio stations.

Publication of a book entitled **Migration in Iran: A Quantitative Approach.**

University of Teheran

Seminar on population problems and family planning for the faculty and medical school personnel.

Exhibitions.

Panel discussions on television.

Statistical Centre of Iran

Population growth estimation project which will continue from 1974 to 1976.

JAPAN

Inauguration of a 12-member "Japan Youth Coalition" for WPY composed of student organizations and private enterprises, including mass media.

Research mission to the western Pacific countries.

Seminar on "Asia Youth and Population".

KHMER REPUBLIC

Establishment of a national population commission.

National seminar on information and education.

MALAYSIA

Family planning/population growth exhibitions in all 11 States of Peninsular Malaysia.

Family planning and population orientation courses for teachers throughout 1974.

Department of Statistics

Population report for the Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography (CICRED) reviewing the growth rate and trends in Malaysia.

NEPAL

Radio broadcasts.

Regional and central exhibitions.

Distribution of booklets, posters and WPY materials.

Publication of "postal tickets".

NEW ZEALAND

University of Auckland

Graduate-level course on evaluation of international population programmes.

Graduate course on population policy in developing countries.

PAKISTAN

University of the Punjab

Preparation of a monograph on "Past, Present and Future Population of Pakistan" to be presented at the WPY Conference.

University of Karachi

Lectures on the importance of WPY and the contributions of the United Nations.

Essay competition.

The Population Planning Council

Publication of a book reviewing all aspects of population planning activities in Pakistan over the last two decades.

PHILIPPINES

Philippine General Hospital

Printing "World Population Year 1974" on all materials given to family planning trainees and accepters.

Lectures, films and exhibits on population and family planning.

Slogan contest.

Symposium on population and family planning emphasizing WPY.

University of the Philippines

Research monograph entitled "Population and Economics: Studies in Philippine Demographic-Economic Relationships".

University of Nueva Caceres

Seminar on population education for mayors and barrio captains.

University of the East

Distribution of informational materials.

Bulletin board displays.

Convocations on population and family life.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Establishment of a national programme for WPY.

Series of 10 television and radio programmes on the impact of population growth on socio-economic development, the environment and resources, food, employment, education, health and welfare.

Population symposium which will be attended by planners, professors, politicians and administrators.

Seoul National University

WPY monograph on the population of the Republic of Korea.

Conference on "Population and Development of Korea".

Nation-wide seminar in reproductive medicine.

Korean Institute for Family Planning

Nation-wide fertility survey in accordance with the World Fertility Survey Plan.

Busan National University

Training courses in population problems and

family planning for army personnel and employees of factories.

Special newspaper editions on population problems.

Above - a World Population Year commemorative stamp issued on 10 April by the Republic of Korea. Illustrated is the WPY symbol, the earth and a two-child family. The Republic of Korea is one of several countries in the ECAFE region emphasizing the importance of WPY with special stamps.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

Nation-wide household sample survey on population characteristics.

Exhibitions on population and WPY.

Training course in demographic techniques.

Seminar on population problems.

SRI LANKA

Establishment of a committee to co-ordinate an action-oriented programme for all governmental and non-governmental institutions.

Broadcast of the Prime Minister's message on WPY in English, Sinhala and Tamil.

Radio broadcasts on family planning programmes.

Study of informational outlets concerning family planning at the small-town level.

Compilation of a Ceylonese bibliography on population, family and community, social and cultural change and religion.

Institution of an interministerial working committee on communication.

Population Office of the Colombo Plan Bureau

Filming of a Girl Guide Association puppet play on the theme "Small Families are Happy Families".

Production of an illustrated booklet "Population and the Quality of Life" to be used by the YWCA in its family life programme.

Funding of translations of resource materials into national languages.

THAILAND

Establishment of a national commission to plan and co-ordinate WPY events.

Radio broadcasts.

Distribution of printed materials to target groups.

Training courses for midwives to improve their efficiency in both services and motivation.

National Statistical Office

Survey of population change.

Participation in the preparation of the CICRED monograph on the population of Thailand and a paper for the World Population Conference.

National Institute of Development Administration

Four special courses in population science.

Population research projects on "Population Problems in Metropolitan Bangkok-Thonburi", and on "Family Size Limitation: A Socio-Psychological Approach for Policy Planning".

Above - Panelists on "One World For All" Discussion Programme at Government of Thailand's Public Relations Department auditorium, Bangkok, 16 March 1974. From left: Mr. Decho Savanananda, Secretary-General of the National Youth Centre of Thailand, Dr. Supa Malakul, Director of Psychological Health Centre of Thailand, Mr. Banchong Chuskulchat, Secretary-General of the National Council on United Nations Education (moderator), Dr. Yupha Udomsak, Assistant Dean of Faculty of Social Science, Mahidol University and Dr. Winich Atsavasena, Director, Department of Medical and Health Service, Ministry of Public Health.

Left - The exhibition for World Population Year at the Government of Thailand's Public Relations Department. Bangkok, 16-22 March 1974.

PRINTED AND VISUAL MATERIALS FOR WORLD POPULATION YEAR

Center for Economic and Social Information (CESI)

The Secretary-General's announcement of World Population Year (WPY) and Declaration of Population Strategy for Development. (CESI/WPY-8) Adopted at the Second Asian Population Conference (Tokyo, 1-15 Nov. 1972). A flyer containing the texts of the Secretary-General's announcement and the Declaration. English, French and Spanish.

World Population Conference (WPC). (CESI/WPY-13). A leaflet on the aims and organization of WPC, including the agenda of the Conference. E/F/S.

Population Tribune 1974. (CESI/WPY-7). A 48-page illustrated booklet presenting the major concerns of youth today. Population programmes, development and youth involvement for consideration at national, regional and international levels. E/F/S.

Population. A four-page supplement to "Development Forum" featuring WPY, WPC, demographic transition, population policy, etc. Available in quantity. E/F/S.

World Population Year poster. (CESI/WPY-9). A single 36" x 24" color sheet featuring the WPY symbol. E/F/S/German and a blank version for overprinting in other languages.

Population 1974. A 12-sheet photographic display set in color (each 13 1/2" x 19 3/4"). E/F/S and a blank version for overprinting in other languages.

Photo selection. A four-page trilingual (E/F/S) supplement of "Development Forum", displaying sample photographs available from the United Nations system on various aspects of world population. Available at the Reference Bureau, CESI Geneva, United Nations, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Random Bibliography of Publications and Visual Materials. (CESI/WPY-12/Rev.1). A list of technical materials on population produced by the United Nations and its specialized agencies. English only.

WPC wall sheet. A 23" x 35" color wall sheet. (Available in early April 1974). E/F/S.

Youth and Population. (CESI/WPY-7). A 48-page illustrated booklet presenting the major concerns of youth today. Population programmes, development and youth involvement for consideration at national, regional and international levels. E/F/S.

Unless indicated otherwise, CESI materials may be obtained from: Centre for Economic and Social Information, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017 or CESI Reference Bureau, United Nations, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

Questions and Answers on UNFPA. Leaflet on UNFPA. What it is, what it does, how it works. E/F/S/Arabic.

World Population Year 1974. A flyer on what the United Nations is doing: aims, principles and programme approach of WPY, roles of Governments, NGOs and youth. E/F/S.

World Population Year: Purposes, Principles, Programmes. A 20-page booklet describing the WPY-related projects and programmes of the United Nations system, Governments, NGOs and private groups. Useful for WPY participants, from the community to the international level. E/F/S.

World Population Year Bulletin. A monthly newsletter edited by UNFPA. Subscriptions should be addressed to: World Population Year Secretariat, UNFPA, 485 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017. E/F/S/Arabic.

World Population Year 1974: Youth Action. An eight-page illustrated pamphlet outlining the effort of the United Nations to achieve close youth involvement with WPY programmes at the local, national, regional and international levels. E/F/S.

Population, the Multilateral Approach. A 48-page booklet describing the planned global projects of UNFPA and the resources it will need to implement them. E/F/S.

UNFPA Report. A 60-page booklet summarizing the projects and programmes undertaken by UNFPA from 1969-1972, including its 1972-1975 work plan. E/F/S.

World Population Year 1974 calendar. A wall calendar featuring graphs, tables and figures on population dynamics. English available, French and Spanish in preparation (limited). Requests should be directed to: World Population Year Secretariat, UNFPA, 485 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Unless indicated otherwise, UNFPA materials may be obtained from: Centre for Economic and Social Information, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017 or CESI Reference Bureau, United Nations, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

United Nations visual service

Population and development. Approximately 30 rough-cut film sequences (7-15 minutes each) calling world-wide attention to the interactions between population and development. (The first group of sequences and a demonstration reel of representative sequences will be available in January 1974, the others at a later date). They are designed for local editing and voicing.

Information on the film sequences may be obtained from the United Nations Visual Service, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Picture stories on population matters and family planning in India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey and other developing countries. (7" x 10" photographs with text). English only.

UNICEF and family planning. (E/ICEF/Misc. 144). A brief summary of UNICEF's position concerning family planning. 1 page. English only.

Review of family planning. (E/ICEF/L.1281). Aspects of family health with special reference to UNICEF/WHO assistance. 40 p. E/F/S.

UNICEF wallsheet on population. E/F/S and a blank version for overprinting in other languages.

UNICEF poster on population. E/F/S and a blank version for overprinting in other languages.

In preparation:

UNICEF News (No. 78). Several articles on population matters and family planning in India, Bangladesh, Chile and Mauritius. Special issue on population. E/F/S.

UNICEF and population. A 6-8 page fold-out with photographs and short texts. E/F/S.

Color slide series on population problems including "The Urban Child" (Colombia).

Short films on population problems in Senegal, Indonesia and other tropical countries.

Science fiction film on population.

For information regarding UNICEF materials, write to: UNICEF Information Liaison for UNFPA, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The Rising Tide. ILO looks at the population problem on a global scale. A 40-page booklet with statistical tables, graphs and illustrations. E/F/S.

Population: Challenge to Social Progress. A four-page illustrated leaflet showing what ILO is doing to alleviate the population problem. E/F/S.

Population and Labour (an offprint from the October issue of **Information** - an ILO publication). A four-page study of the social and labour consequences of rapid population growth, with illustrations and graphs. E/F/S.

Population and Employment (film). A 10-minute animated cartoon film on population and employment. English version available in February 1974, French, Spanish and Arabic later.

In preparation:

A 32-page illustrated booklet based on the above film. E/F/S/Arabic.

Series of posters drawn from the film's color panels. E/F/S and a blank version for overprinting in other languages.

For information on ILO materials, write to: International Labour Organisation, Public Information Branch, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

World Food and Population Problems by William Pawley. Extracts from the FAO Nutrition Newsletter, vol. 8, No. 2 (1972), pp. 1-7. E/F/S.

Population and Resources by G. Myrdal. Extracts from CERES, vol. 3, No. 1 (1970), pp. 51-60. E/F/S.

CERES. Vol. 6, No. 6 (Nov./Dec. 1973). A special issue on population - featuring development, population policy, family planning in China, etc. E/F/S.

For information on FAO materials, write to: Library and Documentation Division, Food and Agriculture Organization, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

The Role of UNESCO in Family Planning Communication. A 29-page report on UNESCO activities in family planning communication programmes in some developed countries (1973). E/F/S.

Population. A chapter from **World Problems in the Classroom** by Herbert Abraham, 223 p., UNESCO (1973), containing statistics on world population and the role of the United Nations system in population problems (pp. 109-115).

For information on UNESCO materials write to: UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Health (January 1974 issue). Several articles showing the interactions between family planning and the quality of life, and explaining family planning in a socio-cultural context. Useful to WPY participants at the national level. E/F/S.

Family Planning for Better Health by William Porter. A three-page article in **World Health** (Feb.-Mar. 1973 issue). E/F/S.

For information on WHO materials, write to: World Health Organization, Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Population Planning. (Sector working paper). An 83-page book reflecting an IBRD examination of family planning (including contraceptive methods), population targets and projections. Useful for WPY participants at all levels. E/F

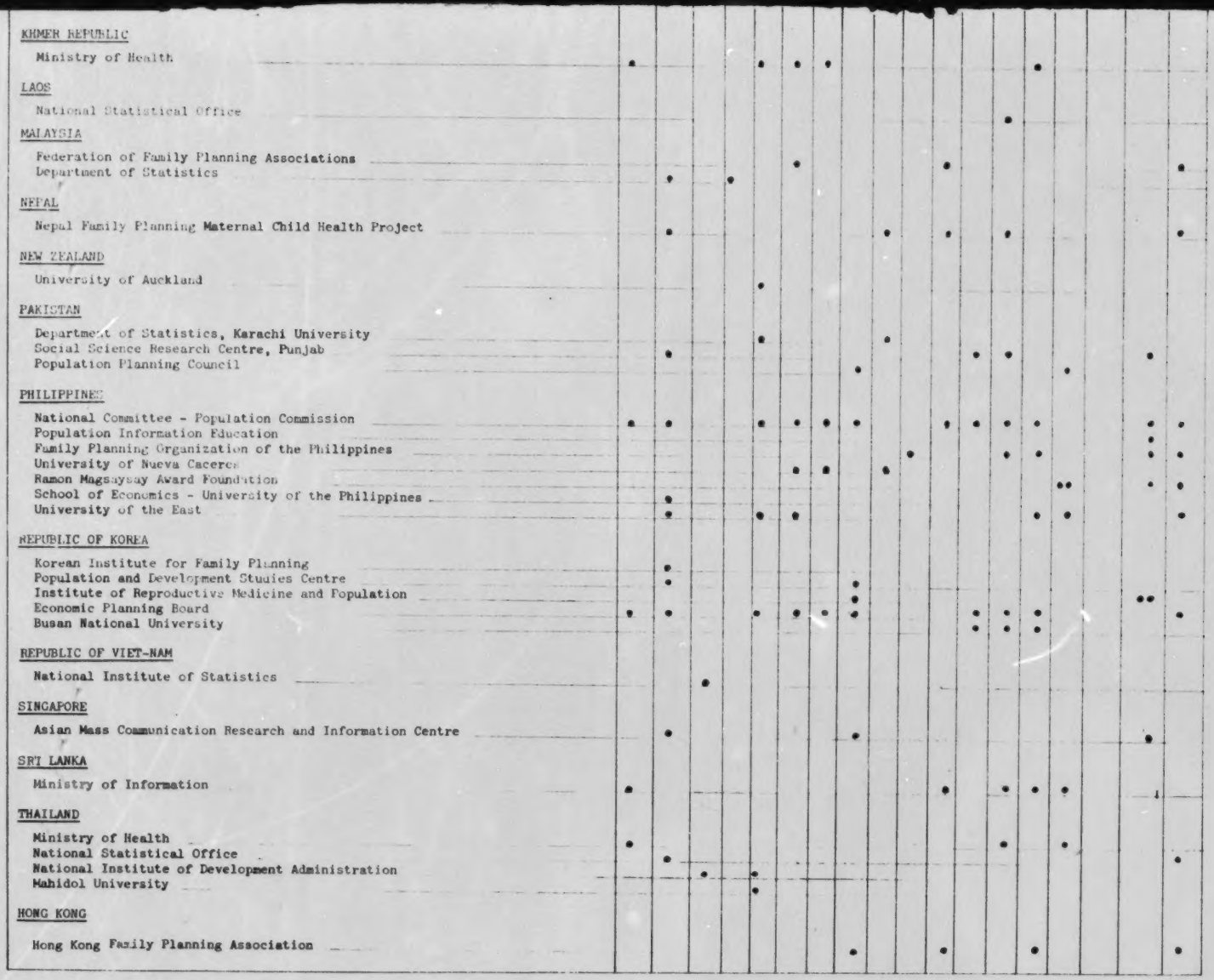
World Bank Atlas. A 15-page reference booklet with statistics on population and GNP per capita for each country listed in regional tables. E.

Doctors and Dukuns, Puppets and Pills. A 43-page illustrated book describing Indonesia's family planning programmes. A useful book at the community and national levels. E.

To obtain IBRD materials, write to: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1818 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433 or 2 avenue d'Uena, 75 Paris, France.

FIRST ROUND-UP OF ECAFE MEMBER COUNTRIES' ACTIVITIES REPORTED IN SUPPORT OF WORLD POPULATION YEAR 1974

	Creation of a Body for WPY	Research Activities			Teaching Activities			Seminars/ Conferences			Mass Media					Creation of Journals	Posters Stamps ... Special Marks ...	Exhibits
		National	Provincial	Others/unknown	University	Teachers	Others	National	Provincial	Others/unknown	Film	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Books/articles			
AUSTRALIA																		
Australian National University		•																
University of Sydney					•										•			
Government	•	•																
NGO							•	•										
BANGLADESH																		
Department of Statistics, University of Dacca		•										•	•	•				
BHUTAN								•			•			•			•	
INDIA																		
Delhi School of Social Work								•										
International Institute for Population Studies	•			•					•						•			
Indian Statistical Institute	•		•							•					•		•	
Jadavpur University		•													•			
Indian Chamber of Commerce																		
Population Council of India		•														•		
Family Planning Association of India (Population education)								•	•		•				•		•	
Population Education Branch (Bangalore)																	•	
Sri Venkateswara University			•		•		•		•		•							•
Demographic Research Centre Vidyagiri									•				•	•				
Demographic Research Centre, Dharwar									•				•	•				
Ministry of Planning		•							•									
INDONESIA																		
Lembaga Demografi	•	•			•	•		•						•	•			
Institute for Regional Economic Research, Andales			•		•	•							•	•				
Medan University					•		•											
Sriwijaya University		•	•		•	•	•											
Hasanudin University		•	•		•			•	•									
School of Public Health															•			
IRAN																		
Ministry of Health	•							•				•	•	•	•		•	•
Statistical Centre		•													•			
Department of Demography																		
School of Public Health					•							•						•
Ministry of Health, Population and Family Planning Division	•							•				•	•	•	•		•••	•
Pahlavi University				•	•	•	•					•	•		•			
JAPAN																		
Japan Youth Coalition for WPY	•													•				



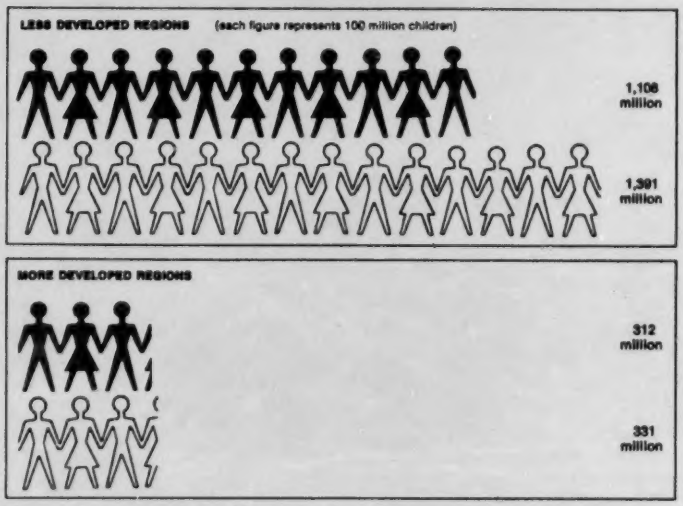
N.B. ECAFE countries not included because of absence of population correspondents: China, France, Mongolia, Nauru, Netherlands, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, British Solomon Islands, Cook Islands and Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

(Based on activities reported in letters from population correspondents as of 15 March in response to a letter of inquiry from the Population Division, ECAFE)

TYPES OF ACTIVITIES ORGANIZED IN COUNTRIES FOR WPY

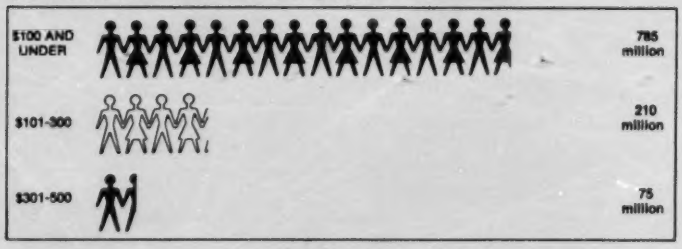
Country	Committees for WPY 1	Research 2+3+4	Teaching 5+6+7	Conference 8+9+10	Mass media 11-18	Total
Australia	1	2	2	1	1	
Bangladesh		1			3	
Hong Kong				1	3	
India	2	6	2	8	15	
Indonesia	2	5	9	3	5	
Iran	2	3	4	2	18	
Japan	1				1	
Khmer Republic	1		3		1	
Laos					1	
Malaysia		2	1		3	
Nepal		1		1	4	
New Zealand			1			
Pakistan		1	1	2	4	
Philippines	1	3	7	3	17	
Republic of Korea	1	3	3	3	8	
Republic of Viet-Nam		1				
Singapore		1		1	1	
Sri Lanka	1				5	
Thailand	1	2	2		3	
Regional offices		2	3	4	9	
Total	13	33	38	29	102	

WORLD CHILD POPULATION 0-15 YEARS OF AGE



DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD CHILD POPULATION (0-15), 1970

by national per capita income levels $500 or less (each figure represents 50 million children)



Australian Participation in World Population Year

The Foreign Minister of Australia, Senator Don Willesee, released a statement on the Australian Population prepared by the Australian National Committee for World Population Year for distribution at the World Population Conference in Bucharest.

The 22-page booklet, entitled *Australia's Population: Aspects and Prospects*, surveys demographic trends and expectations in Australia, and economic and social features relevant to population size, distribution and composition. The booklet is designed to promote informed discussion on population issues and stresses facts rather than policies.

The Australian Government pledged contributions to international agencies concerned with population planning and research. The 1973/74 grants were:

$A 225,000 to UNFPA.

$A 125,000 to IPPF.

$A 18,000 to the Population Program of the Organiz[illegible] for Economic Co-operation and Develo[illegible]CD).

$A [illegible]00 to the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP).

NGOs Support WPC 1974

The contributions of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council to the success of the World Population Conference at Bucharest, 19-30 August, will be especially important. Many parallel activities to the Conference are planned, including the Population Tribune and events devoted to the concerns of youth. The Conference of NGOs to ECOSOC has assumed the responsibility for organizing and managing the Tribune, which is intended to establish a framework that would give not only the academic community but also those concerned with the moral, philosophical, religious, economic and cultural aspects of population matters, the opportunity of participating in discussions complementary to those held in the Conference itself.

Information on plans for NGO activities may be obtained from Mrs. Michael Harris, President, Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council, International Social Service, 345 East 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

International Youth Population Conference

The International Youth Population Conference (IYPC) taking place in Bucharest, Rumania, from 11 to 15 August 1974 has been organized by international youth organizations.

The objectives of IYPC are:

To ensure that young people and youth groups concerned with and actively involved in the field of population, are given an opportunity to exchange information and to make their views known on the agenda items of the World Population Conference, the World Population Plan of Action and on those aspects of the population issue which will not be covered by the Conference.

To assess work done and to project future action by young people and youth organizations and to ensure continuing involvement beyond World Population Year.

To co-ordinate the views of young people and youth groups and to prepare a strategy for youth participation in the World Population Conference and the Population Tribune.

The Conference programme will include an analysis of youth activities in the population field undertaken to date on subjects such as education, health services, human rights, environment, etc. and an examination of the topics of the World Population Conference.

Emphasis will be on evolving joint action and plans for concrete follow-up after the World Population Conference. The proposed World Population Plan of Action will also be reviewed. A communiqué will be prepared at the conclusion of IYPC for presentation to the World Population Conference.

World's Population Stars in Rossellini Film

(Consolidated News Pictures--AFP)
Roberto Rossellini

Roberto Rossellini, whose films of the past three decades have placed him among a small handful of all-time great directors, is completing a documentary for World Population Year, 1974. The film is commissioned and financed by UNFPA.

The actual filming - three months - took Mr. Rossellini's crew to Europe, Africa and South America. Before that, however, selections were made from 450,000 metres of film already on file. Footage sent by the Soviet Union and China will also be part of the finished film.

Asked what he hoped the film would accomplish, the director replied: "We want to promote a vast, world-wide dialogue between people by which an awareness of different cultures can grow and flourish. The film is a question mark. The answers must come from the people." He added that reactions to the documentary will be filmed and added to the documentary, creating an exchange of ideas that could be continued indefinitely.

TIME RUNNING OUT

(Editor's note: The following is the entire text of an article that appeared in **The Hindu**, Madras, India, 6 January 1974.)

The main objective of World Population Year (1974) is to highlight the fact that the earth is seriously overpopulated and concerted action at national and global levels is urgently called for

to save it from disaster at the turn of the century. What is India doing about it? The record is not encouraging. With over 13 millions added to the population every year and the developing politico-economic world situation putting immense strain on its economic resources, India can ill afford to go about implementing the family planning programme at the present slow pace. As evidence of its earnestness in according importance to the family planning sector, the Government no doubt resisted the temptation to cut the allocation earmarked for it. By now the authorities must have learned that mere provision of funds, important as it is, does not inject dynamism to the programme. While it has no doubt made a significant impact on the urban population, particularly the educated and comparatively better-off sections, the programme has failed to reach the vast majority of the people in the rural areas who seem to be going on procreating prolifically under the impression that more babies mean more hands for work. Family planning cannot make much headway until this attitude is changed. What is therefore needed is a new direction to the programme to convince the people in the villages and cheris that not only their own best interests, but also the country's, lie in having fewer babies. And as we advocated on an earlier occasion, the Government would be justified in resorting to some coercion, if necessary, to make people limit their families.

The propaganda has been hitherto largely directed towards educating married couples of the benefit they can derive from adopting family planning methods. The social aspect has been kept in the background. The time has now come to make the people realize the social implications of their action and attitudes. In fact, the discussions at the International Planned Parenthood Federation conference in October last year stressed the fact that "it should be in the interests of the State to give the individual all necessary information and knowledge about the consequences of possible choices from the point of view of society as a whole. On the other hand, it should be in the individual's interest to exercise decision-making in such a way that it would be for the benefit of society as well".

To drive this point home to the vast illiterate masses in the rural areas is a task highly expecting, but it cannot be avoided, if any improvement is to be registered in linking birth control with economic development. In that task the Government, voluntary agencies, village-level workers and sociologists have a lot to do. But they do not have all the time before them.

ICVA Working Group on Population Questions

The International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) met from 17 to 18 January 1974, in Geneva. The meeting was attended by representatives of 21 non-governmental organizations and 9 inter-governmental bodies. The working group devoted special attention to the subject of the World Population Plan of Action, the final draft of which would be presented to the World Population Conference for acceptance. Voluntary agencies were asked to continue to exercise influence with governmental experts and delegations, with a view to strengthening the Plan so that it would become a major achievement of the World Population Conference.

POPULATION EDUCATION AT SUMMER SCHOOL

Macquarie University organized a summer school in support of World Population Year activities in Australia from 13 to 19 January. Its objectives were to (1) provide an overview of population problems, create an awareness of changing population patterns and provide a better understanding of educational needs within Australia; and (2) contribute to developing a process whereby a community could examine itself and what it was doing to cope with its particular population problems.

Participants particularly examined:

(1) The lack of knowledge of population problems in the Australian community and recommended that a national clearing-house be established in association with the National Library;

(2) The need for an integrated approach in population and family life education at all levels;

(3) The necessity of legal reform, particularly on contraceptives and family planning questions;

(4) Areas of future activities, and particularly in international co-operation.

The proceedings of the summer school are to be published.

(from Mrs. Vimy Wilhelm, Chairman, Federal Council of the Family Planning Association of Australia)

WHO Tapes on Population

The World Health Organization (WHO) Radio Service has prepared the first series of programmes on family planning for World Population Year under the sponsorship of UNFPA.

Three of the programmes are on countries in the ECAFE region: Iran, Philippines and the Republic of Korea (Sri Lanka and Indonesia are in preparation). The programmes consist of half-hour features and interviews of political leaders, medical personalities, etc., who discuss the relationship between health and family planning.

The tapes are available free of charge and will be airmailed from:

World Health Organization,
Division of Public Information,
1211 Geneva 27,
Switzerland.

"Our pledge to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the International Planned Parenthood Federation will be multiplied five times from $NZ 40,000 to $NZ 200,000. This seemed to us a fitting way to usher in World Population Year in 1974..."

The Hon. Norman Kirk,
Prime Minister of New Zealand,
addressing the 1973 Annual
Conference of the United Nations
Association of New Zealand.

Philippines WPY Programme Varied

WPY activities in the Republic of the Philippines are planned and co-ordinated by a National Committee composed of members of the Board of Commissioners of the Commission on Population (POPCOM) with Secretary Estefania Aldaba-Lim as chairman. The Board of Commissioners has appointed a technical committee, composed of POPCOM senior staff and representatives of donor agencies, who will implement the plans and programmes of the National Committee.

Activities are geared to the four general programmes enunciated by the WPY Committee in New York. Following are extracts from the outline of specific activities for the Year as planned by the National Committee.

I. Research/studies/surveys

A most important exercise in population planning which may be started in conjunction with the observance of WPY would be the survey of Philippine population and resources, a comprehensive study of the country's population in the context of its over-all geography and planning resources. While such activity will be undertaken in order to determine a framework for a guided national policy on population and related issues, the survey may further be identified as one of the WPY activities in order to underscore the importance of the concept of rational balance between population and resources.

The study will, **inter alia**, deal with the following intermediate issues:

(a) An optimum population size for the Philippines;

(b) An optimum population density/distribution;

(c) An optimum national population structure in terms of age groups;

(d) An optimum distribution of the effective population among the different productive sectors, taking into account growth potentials of the various sectors;

(e) Projections of the over-all Philippine population at different future intervals with variable population programme and sectoral inputs;

(f) A capacity review and study of the population programme and delivery system in order to identify and minimize existing constrains.

The survey will very likely extend beyond 1974 and it is anticipated that funds from external sources will be obtained to augment government inputs into this important project.

II. Training and formal and informal education

1. World Population Year themes will be carried under existing regular population training and education programmes. The significance of World Population Year and the world-wide effort in examining the population problem will be conveyed to students and trainees through existing training and education activities. Information materials on WPY will be dispersed through the same projects. The World Population Year film will be shown to programme trainees during 1974.

III. Information/communication activities

1. Radio, TV and cinema spot announcements.

(a) Radio spot announcements on World Population Year and appropriate population messages. A one-minute spot announcement at appropriate times and intervals on all radio stations in the Philippines will be arranged.

(b) TV spot announcements - a three-minute film-strip on population activities world-wide and in the Philippines (with appropriate messages) at appropriate times and intervals on all TV channels in the Philippines will be arranged.

(c) Cinema spot announcements - a three-minute film-strip on population activities world-wide and in the Philippines before every film showing in cinemas in greater Manila, chartered cities and major towns in the Philippines. Since the number of copies of film-strips will be limited, these will be scheduled for rotation among the different cinemas.

2. World Population Year in all newspapers and publications.

Publishers of newspapers and magazines will be enlisted to participate in the observance of WPY. The WPY National Committee has requested the display of the WPY thematic symbol in the newspapers through 1974.

3. News items and features.

A sustained information campaign through the newspapers and news magazines on WPY messages and programme activities will be promoted through 1974.

4. Letter writing (mass mailing) to all chairmen of *barangays* or citizens' assemblies (31,000), municipal and city mayors (2,200) and provincial governors (72) of individual letters containing WPY messages, the concern for human population problems and the need for dynamic approaches. The letters to local officials will also enjoin all concerned to initiate their own WPY activities, such as group discussions within their respective areas, and communicate to their constituents the need for mass involvement in effectively dealing with population problems. The mass mailing activity will be started in January 1974.

IV. Special activities

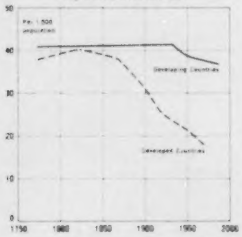
1. The creation of a small full-time secretariat to assist and support the National Committee in carrying out and supervising all WPY activities throughout 1974. The secretariat will be headed by an Executive Secretary who will also be responsible for working out the details of the WPY work in 1974, and providing liaison and co-ordination with the various groups to be involved in the observance.

2. Reproduction in poster form of the general order of the President of the Philippines on World Population Year for distribution and display throughout the country.

3. World Population Year calendars have been printed and distributed by the National Media Production Center and the family planning organization of the Philippines.

This year Mother Earth will have another 80,000,000 mouths to feed . . .

Population and Birth Rates



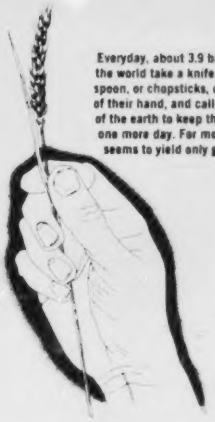
Every month this year about 10 million babies will be born throughout the world. At the same time, about 3 million people will die. The result will be a world population increase of 7 million. This means that it will be swelling by about 200,000 each day, or about 2½ each second.

The babies come into the world not knowing what colour they are, or whether they are rich or poor. But two-thirds of them will be from poor parents, and one half from extremely poor parents. By the end of this year, therefore, the world will have another 40 million very poor babies. But they are born, and the world is committed to keeping them alive, giving them education, training and arranging that goods and services are available to them.

During the whole of this year the world will have grown by another 80 million people or so. This is the equivalent of adding a whole new Central America, or a whole new North Africa – or four new Oceanias. And as the chimes of midnight sound in the New Year, the process begins again.

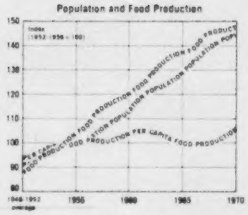
The United Nations has declared 1974 as World Population Year. During this year attention will be called to the wide-ranging effects of the world's rising population on man's future on this little planet.

WORLD POPULATION YEAR 1974
United Nations Fund for Population Activities
485 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017



Everyday, about 3.9 billion individuals in the world take a knife and fork, or a spoon, or chopsticks, or just the fingers of their hand, and call on the resources of the earth to keep them alive just for one more day. For most, the earth seems to yield only grudgingly still.

Population and Food Production



The basic need for any human being is food. People can "make do" with little new clothing and minimum housing but not without meals or disease and death must follow.

The world is only "just" managing over the food problem. Basic food stuffs are getting produced in "just" sufficient quantities to maintain the same average production per person as 20 years ago.

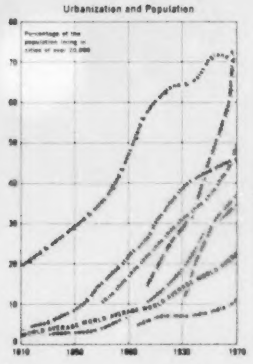
There is a further problem. The world's people are tending to change their diets. Every time there is a small rise in incomes in a country, the people tend to demand more protein, especially meat. This diet change, added to the general pressure on food production caused by the rising population numbers, means that the world will have to make a whole series of changes in the pattern of production.

The United Nations has declared 1974 as World Population Year. During this year attention will be called to the wide-ranging effects of the world's rising population on man's future on this little planet.

WORLD POPULATION YEAR 1974
United Nations Fund for Population Activities
485 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017

The world is urbanizing; millions migrate to our already crowded cities with a dream of a better life. For most in our urban slums the problems of food supply, violence and lack of jobs have turned their dream into a nightmare of frustration and despair.

Urbanization and Population



world population... more than a problem of numbers

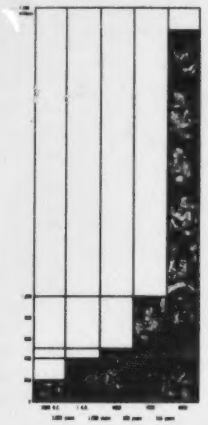
The world as a whole is "urbanizing" — the people are preferring to live in cities more than in the countryside. This massive migration is taking place even in the very poorest countries, where it is hard enough to support the existing city populations.

The reason? The "life-style" of the city-dweller, with his greater choice of occupations and spending, they would rather take a chance in a slum than stay in the villages and small towns.

The risks are obvious: pressure on food supplies, crime and violence arising out of frustration in the slums, lack of additional jobs and incomes. And, at the other end of the town-ward drift, decay of country life. The population problem is not one of numbers alone, but of balances of life-style.

The United Nations has declared 1974 as World Population Year. During this year attention will be called to the wide-ranging effects of the world's rising population on man's future on this little planet.

WORLD POPULATION YEAR 1974
United Nations Fund for Population Activities
485 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017



Doubling world population used to take 3000 years . . .

. . . now it takes 45

Researchers estimate that until about 1650 A.D. the total human population of the world had not exceeded 500 million. The rate of growth in the pre-Christian era is believed to be exceedingly small and the total population may have taken 3,000 years to double itself.

But the growth rate began to accelerate with the coming of the Farming and Industrial Revolutions, and in the 200 years between 1650 and 1850 world population doubled again. In the next 80 years to 1930 it doubled once more.

And at current rates, it will have doubled once again by the end of this year. So from 1850 to 1975, in a space of a century and a quarter, the number of people on earth has increased fourfold. At the same time, of course, the production of food and clothing has increased enormously; health standards have improved; the ingenuity of man has harnessed nature for power and ransacked the earth for materials.

The United Nations has declared 1974 as World Population Year. During this year attention will be called to the wide-ranging effects of the world's rising population on man's future on this little planet.

WORLD POPULATION YEAR 1974
United Nations Fund for Population Activities
485 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017

Regional News

Japanese parliamentarians and ECAFE officials confer

As part of an Asian tour, a group of Japanese parliamentarians and officials visited Bangkok, from 27 to 30 October 1973, for consultations on population questions. During their stay, the delegation met Executive Secretary Mr. J.B.P. Maramis and other officials of ECAFE.

Pictured, from left, are: former Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, now a member of the House of Representatives and President of the Japanese Organization for International Co-operation in Family Planning; Mr. Hirofumi Ando, ECAFE Population Division staff member, who served as interpreter; and ECAFE Executive Secretary Mr. Maramis.

ECAFE Travelling Seminar

The ECAFE Travelling Seminar on the Administrative Aspects of Family Planning Programmes was conducted from 24 October to 10 November 1973.

The eight participants from Malaysia, the Philippines, Hong Kong and Japan were drawn from national family planning programmes, related ministries and academic institutions.

The seminar visited Thailand, the Philippines, Hong Kong and Japan. In each country participants observed and discussed specific aspects of various administrative principles and practices of the national family planning programme.

IGCC Clearing-house

Kuala Lumpur - The Inter-Governmental Coordinating Committee Clearing-house for family and population planning information materials is now serving IGCC members as a referral centre.

For information regarding its information materials collection, specific requests for the Guide to the IGCC Clearing-house, the books holding list, the vertical file materials holding list and/or the serial extras lists, write:

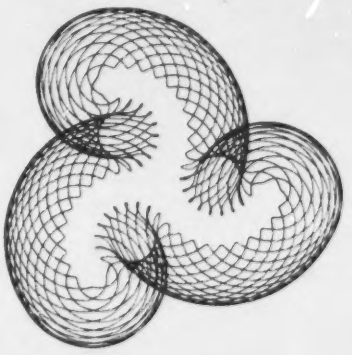
IGCC
P.O. Box 550
Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia

Evaluating Family Planning Materials

The ECAFE meeting on evaluation of educational materials used in family planning programmes was held at Bangkok from 7 to 11 January 1974. The session was organized by the ECAFE Population Division as a part of the project on evaluation of educational materials used in family planning programmes, with financial assistance from UNFPA.

The participants were senior officials responsible for the communication component of national family planning programmes in India, Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the following specialized agencies: the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization.

The following aims were accomplished at the meeting: (i) to discuss and review the status of the pretesting and evaluation of educational materials in selected countries of the ECAFE region; (ii) to prepare a set of guidelines which, while theoretically sound, should be simple and convenient for adoption by production agencies in the national family planning programmes; and (iii) to recommend their use.



The cover symbol for the East-West Communication Institute bulletin is designed by Mrs. Lorraine Herm. It illustrates Dr. Wilbur Schramm's belief that "Human Communication is the web of society, the process by which knowledge is exchanged, decisions arrived at, role and relationships signaled, and social change stimulated and directed". The *News* welcomes the opportunity to share a message conveyed in a unique way.

Importance of Systematic Handling of Information

Information storage, retrieval and dissemination was the theme of a regional seminar held at Bangkok from 26 to 30 March 1973. The seminar was organized by the Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre (AMIC) in co-operation with the National Research Council of Thailand. Participants attended from 11 countries: India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

Topics discussed included the information needs of the social scientist in a developing country; information technology; organization of material; channels and forms of dissemination; and co-operation and co-ordination among libraries and documentation centres.

Regional Consultation Preparatory to the World Population Conference

The regional Consultation Preparatory to the World Population Conference was conducted at Bangkok from 7 to 10 May 1974, under the auspices of ECAFE. It was attended by 22 representatives of Governments of ECAFE member and associate member countries and 23 representatives of international agencies.

The Consultation was addressed by Mr. Rafael Salas, Executive Director, UNFPA; Mr. Antonio Carrillo-Flores, Secretary-General, World Population Conference; Mr. J.B.P. Maramis, Executive Secretary, ECAFE; and Mr. Léon Tabah, Director, Population Division, United Nations.

The purpose of the Consultation was to discuss the draft World Population Plan of Action in the regional context and to clarify attitudes and positions regarding Asia's contribution to the World Population Conference.

The participants observed that, with respect to population policies, especially those relating to family planning, the ECAFE region stood out distinctly. It was noted that the Asian population problems had already received considerable attention from the region's Governments, regional intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organizations. The priorities of Asian views are contained in the "Declaration of Population Strategy for Development" adopted by the Second Asian Population Conference, held at Tokyo in November 1972.

Although the draft Population Plan for Action was endorsed in principle, it was proposed that the following concepts should be included in the draft Plan:

1. Recognition of national sovereignty in determining national population policies should be given a prominent place in the principles of the Plan;

2. The transition from high birth rates to low birth rates is as essential a part of the development process as is the transition from high death rates to low death rates;

3. All individuals have the basic human right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so;

4. The responsibility of couples in the exercise of this right should take into account the needs of their living and future children, and the community;

5. There is a need for the provision of certain minimum standards of health, education and social security in order to improve the quality of life and lead to rational reproductive behaviour;

6. Good maternal and child health contributes to the well-being of the family and the nation and is facilitated by small numbers of births which are well spaced during the prime reproductive years;

7. Improvement of the status of women in the family and in society contributes to smaller family size and the opportunity for women to plan births improves their individual status;

8. International co-operation will contribute to the achievement of national population goals and to the larger goal of world population stabilization and improved quality of life.

It was further recommended that paragraph 23 of the draft Plan of Action be replaced by the following:

"Countries which have very high birth rates are invited to take action compatible with this Plan to reduce these rates by about 10 per 1,000 before 1985. Such countries should endeavour to achieve replacement levels of fertility in two or three decades or as soon as practicable. (Most countries achieving such goals would still be growing at a rate of over 1 per cent per year and would continue to grow for 50-60 years to levels two or three times their present population). Developed countries should aim to achieve replacement levels of fertility by 1985, if they have not already done so, and near-stationary population growth as soon as practicable. In the interest of all nations and the common good, the aims should be to reduce the rates of population growth to or below the following levels by 1985: an average of 1.7 per cent for the world; an average of 0.6 per cent for the developed countries; and average of 2.0 per cent for the developing countries.

The meeting recognized that the population problem had acquired an urgency and a significance which was universal, and various actions such as the celebration of World Population Year and the convening of the World Population Conference were timely and welcome. It expected that member countries of the ECAFE region would extend full support to the United Nations inter alia by adopting national policies and programmes in keeping with the spirit of the World Plan of Action.

The meeting concluded that the proposals made during its regional consultation should be commended to the World Population Conference for inclusion in the World Plan of Action, and that proposals not approved should remain as an Asian variant.

Workshops for ECAFE population correspondents in Indonesia, 17-18 September 1973; and Thailand, 6-8 December 1973

The Second Asian Population Conference considered the collection and dissemination of information to be one of the major priority items for action, particularly in identifying information problems through analysis of such questions as: what are the barriers in the dissemination of research findings, why is there a need to tailor information to specific audiences? etc.

Following up on Conference mandates ECAFE has planned a series of pilot national workshops for its population correspondents. The first two held in Indonesia and Thailand had a similar format: a forum of correspondents looked at (i) the general problem of population information at the institutional level; (ii) the problems of utilization of research in planning and programming; and, (iii) the setting up of systematic procedures for exchange of information.

The participants reviewed the existing situation in their country as seen by themselves as *producers* and *consumers* of information. Then they discussed steps necessary to solve some of the problems.

The detailed results and recommendations of each workshop (in English) are available upon request from the ECAFE Population Division, Sala Santitham, Bangkok 2, Thailand. The workshops were conducted in the national language of the country and the reports are issued in the national language and in English.

Copies of the report in Bahasa Indonesia can be obtained at the Lembaga Demografi and of the report in Thai at the Institute of Population Studies. They were first prepared in the national language to facilitate dissemination inside the country.

Many action-oriented recommendations were made. Both workshops recommended the urgent establishment of clearing-houses to collect and disseminate information tailored to the needs of users. In Indonesia it was felt that one of the major functions of a clearing-house would be to overcome the administrative barriers in the circulation of information, whereas in Thailand a major expressed need was the circulation of information on research in order to avoid duplication of research efforts.

The complete reports with the detailed list of recommendations are available.

Asian Population Studies Series No. 20/A, Indonesia

Asian Population Studies Series No. 20/B, Thailand

A few comparative remarks on these workshops

In both countries there is now an awareness of the importance of population information, which has been overlooked owing to traditional academic neglect of such questions, it being considered more urgent to conduct research than to worry about what happened to the results. The workshops made it possible for the problems to be crystalized and gave an opportunity to express feelings of frustration which had been kept in for a long time.

Thus, there was general agreement that the time was ripe to take systematic action to solve information problems both in the dissemination aspect (reaching the right recipient) and also in the tailoring of information (sending something which is needed where it is needed).

In Indonesia, more stress was laid upon internal problems of circulation. Local universities felt isolated and had difficulties in contacting each other and the main institutions in the capital. In Thailand, where the majority of institutions are located in Bangkok, this problem received less attention, although there were voices to advocate the case of the provinces.

Both countries placed considerable emphasis on language problems and were concerned about adapting foreign materials into the local languages. However, there was slightly less concern about providing in an international language translation/transformation of selected national materials. The participants, particularly in Indonesia, gave higher priority to national consolidation as a first step in order to be in a better position to co-operate internationally.

Participants experienced difficulties in relating the production of and utilization of information. For example, the "consumers" voiced many complaints, but when the same people spoke as "producers" they saw the problems quite differently, not as "the other side of the same coin". ECAFE believes more efforts should be made to modify traditional academic attitudes by stressing the role and responsibility of the research worker as a producer/channeller of the information collected. The logical follow-up is to encourage the development of a professional group of channellers.

ECAFE has been very encouraged by these two national workshops, which provided the countries with an opportunity to discuss their problems freely, in their own language and to suggest solutions appropriate to their own situations.

This year a workshop has been organized in the Republic of Korea, and a second will be organized in Pakistan along similar lines to the first two. (Pictures on p. 40)

Integration of Women into Development

The United Nations Regional Consultation for Asia and the Far East on the Integration of Women into Development with Special Reference to Population Factors was conducted at Bangkok from 13 to 17 May. The Regional Consultation was organized by ECAFE in co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

The 53 participants came from 21 countries: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Khmer Republic, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom,

WORKSHOPS FOR ECAFE POPULATION CORRESPONDENTS IN INDONESIA AND THAILAND

United States of America, Western Samoa and Papua New Guinea. The Federal Republic of Germany, Israel and Switzerland attended as observers. Other participants were representatives of United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations.

The objectives of the consultation were:—

1. To review the progress made in the areas of interest to those participating in the Consultation, in the implementation of the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and the Declaration of Population Strategy for Development for the ECAFE region;

2. To contribute some of the basic information necessary for the mid-term review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade, leading to recommendations for positive measures including new goals and policies needed;

3. To promote policies and programmes among the countries of the region based on an awareness of existing and potential interrelationships between the status of women, development and population, and to exchange experiences in promoting the integration of women in development. By the status of women is meant their legal status, educational level, training, extent of participation in community and public life, nature of occupation, employment and other economic activities, and rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

The consultation endorsed the recommendations of the International Forum on the Role of Women in Population and Development. (Reported in the *World News* section of this issue)

Participants further recommended that "in formulating programmes aimed at the advancement of women, Governments, ECAFE and non-governmental organizations as an initial step can establish separate programmes exclusively for women where for example their status is low and where discriminatory attitudes towards women are quite strong. The aim of programmes for the advancement of women, however, is to ultimately integrate their activities with men and with all other sectors of the population so that women do not remain isolated in their activities. Separate programmes for women should therefore be appropriately phased out as women gain more confidence in themselves and as men accept more readily the role of women as equal partners in development. It is important that progress towards the integration of women in development be monitored by national, regional and international agencies. Such monitoring should be carried out within the framework of the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade."

The Consultation was inaugurated by Mr. J.B.P. Maramis, Executive Secretary, ECAFE, and addressed by Mrs. Helvi Sipila, Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations. The closing remarks at the consultation were made by Mrs. Sipila and Mr. P.H. Siriwardene, Deputy Executive Secretary, ECAFE.

New Director for IIPS

Dr. J.R. Rele, formerly assistant director of the International Institute for Population Studies (IIPS), Chembur, Bombay, India, has been formally appointed as Director.

By training, a statistician, sociologist and demographer, he has been associated with the Institute almost from its inception, first as a trainee in 1957. He has a master's degree in statistics from the University of Bombay and a diploma in demography from IIPS. He received his Ph.D. in sociology with specializations in population, family sociology, social research methodology and modern sociological theory from the University of California, Berkeley, Ca., United States.

Dr. Rele joined the teaching faculty of IIPS in 1965, and was promoted to the rank of professor of demography in 1968.

Professor Rele has to his credit scientific contributions in various fields of demography, including fertility, mortality, migration and family planning. His methodology for the estimation of birth rate and other fertility measures from census data is well known, and is useful for countries which are lacking in adequate registration data. The method is discussed in his book *Fertility Analysis Through Extension of Stable Population Concepts*, published by the Institute of International Studies, University of California.

Population Projects for the Republic of Viet-Nam

A working meeting on population projects for the Republic of Viet-Nam was conducted in Saigon on 3 and 4 April 1974. The 33 participants included officials from various Government ministries and representatives from the United Nations and other international organizations.

The purpose of the meeting was to establish a national population institute which will function as a center for research and study of population problems, training of personnel involved in population and collection of demographic data.

ECAFE offered to assist the Republic of Viet-Nam in the following areas: (i) feasibility study of projects proposed by the Government in the field of population; (ii) training of personnel by organizing subregional and regional courses and provision of fellowships in population; (iii) improving the population data collection system; (iv) field trips or study tours for officials working in population and related fields, (v) setting up a system to utilize research findings through selective dissemination.

Greater Use of KAP surveys

Designed to facilitate more effective use of KAP (knowledge, attitude and practice) data on family planning, a project is being carried out by the Roper Public Opinion Research Center, Massachusetts, United States, under which the Center aims to:

(1) Assemble in one place the raw data from major KAP surveys conducted in recent years,

(2) Edit and reformat according to Roper Center specifications,

(3) Place the data in a computer data bank designed for rapid and flexible information retrieval, and

(4) Re-disseminate the data to qualified, interested researchers throughout the world for the purpose of comparative, cross-cultural research in numerous aspects of population and family planning problems.

The project is sponsored by the Agency for International Development.

Information on data sets available, inquiries regarding price and other questions should be directed to: Roper Public Opinion Research Center, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. 01267, United States.

Rural and Urban Population Projections

The ECAFE Population Division is working on rural and urban population projections for countries of the ECAFE region. Projections will consist of two sets: a short-term set covering the period 1970-1990 and a long-term set covering the period 1990-2100.

The object of the short-term projections is to assist countries in the region by providing a basis for planning for the Second and Third United Nations Development Decades. The long-term projections, by revealing economic, social, demographic and environmental implications of the growth of population will assist in formulation of developmental policies.

Both sets of projections are being prepared in consultation with the Government of each country concerned and in collaboration with country experts.

Workshops in Family Planning and Development Communication

The Press Foundation of Asia, in association with the Malaysian National Broadcasting Training Centre and UNESCO, will conduct a series of Regional Workshops in Family Planning and Development Communication during 1974.

The aims of the Workshops are: (i) to promote an appreciation by broadcasting personnel in the region of current economic, demographic and social developments; (ii) to study the most effective techniques in broadcasting, in particular in radio, of informing and influencing auidences in support of family planning and other national development campaigns; (iii) to develop optimum utilization of mass media in an integrated way, and in liaison with extension and field workers; (iv) to produce experimental radio programmes for evaluation.

SEADAG Population Panel Seminar

The South East Asia Development Advisory Group of the Asia Society (SEADAG) will conduct a population panel seminar on "Implementing a Total National Programme for Fertility Reduction" in Bali, Indonesia, from 12 to 14 August 1974.

The purpose of the seminar, according to the sponsor, is to bring together persons who have thought about the problems of implementing national population plans. It seeks to foster by discussion and the sharing of information, new insights into the progress already made using present methods of fertility reduction and the prospects for employing them in the future.

Pacific Science Association - 13th Congress

The 13th Pacific Science Congress will be held from 18 to 30 August 1975 at Vancouver, Canada. The theme of the Congress will be "Mankind's Future in the Pacific".

An international, non-governmental, scientific organization, the Pacific Science Association draws its membership from countries or appropriate areas within or bordering the Pacific Ocean, or with territorial responsibilities within the region. Currently, it has 46 member countries or areas, and 7 honorary member countries.

Objectives are to "initiate and promote cooperation in the study of scientific problems relating to the Pacific region - more particularly those affecting the prosperity and well-being of Pacific peoples; and to strengthen the bonds of peace among Pacific peoples by promoting a feeling of brotherhood among the scientists of all Pacific countries". Congresses are held at intervals of about four years.

Requests for further information may be addressed to:

Mr. W.S. Hoar, Secretary-General
13th Pacific Science Congress 1975
University of British Columbia
Vancouver 8, Canada

IPPF Appoints Executive Officer in Colombo

Mr. Francis O. Pietersz, formerly Director of Establishments in the Government Service of Sri Lanka, is the first executive officer of a permanent office in Colombo for the Indian Ocean region of the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

Prior to establishment of the permanent office, IPPF member associations of the region had taken turns every two years to co-ordinate activities and each president accepted the responsibility of a term as honorary regional secretary.

The appointment of Mr. Pietersz is a step towards the building up of a regional resource centre and the extension of IPPF technical assistance to India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Beyond Family Planning

(Editor's note: The following is extracted from an interview in *CERES*, the FAO Review, vol.5, No.5, Sept.-Oct. 1972. Dr. Mercedes Concepcion, Dean of the Institute of Population Studies of the Philippines, is a woman well known for her outstanding contributions in the field of population. In the *CERES* interview in 1972 she discussed the population problem from her personal viewpoint. Her remarks are relevant in 1974 and 1975, when attention is being focused on world population problems and the status of women in society.)

Question: "What is your personal strategy for dealing with the population problem?"

Answer: "If I may reply with what might be considered a pipedream, I would say that I would endeavour perhaps to lay more emphasis on the non-family planning aspects of a population programme. There is no doubt that a well-organized information campaign and the provision of services promotes family planning, but what concerns us most is maintaining high levels of performance, and here information and services are not sufficient.

"Once you have scratched the surface the hard core of the problem manifests itself and no matter how much you talk about population growth and irrespective of the number of clinics offering free family planning services available, motivation is not increased on the strength of those two aspects alone. Thus it becomes important to go further, to examine, for example, the legal framework, all the rules, regulations, and laws that have been passed, studied in relation to whether they have been instrumental in sustaining a large family size norm and, if so, whether this might be reserved. I'm speaking of the perquisites, the benefits, the taxation, a whole gamut of such items. In addition, population education, both in and out of the formal school system -- because of the high rate of school dropouts. Although it would take many years before the impact of population education would be felt, I think it would be more effective than the mere provision of clinics.

"There is talk now of various incentive schemes, community development efforts where the incentives might take the form of something like a counterpart - if you do your share we'll build you whatever kind of infrastructure you need most, whether it be electricity irrigation dams or a schoolhouse. The provision of higher education and more job opportunities for women outside the home are still other ways to lower the birth rate, and once started will go on and on of their own momentum. But these schemes are not as glamorous as opening a new clinic, the need for which no longer exists for us, by the way. In the end, however, over-all economic and social development programmes being implemented fully will be the things that matter."

Republic of Viet-Nam - ECAFE training course in demographic techniques

A training course on Basic Techniques of Demographic Analysis was held at Saigon from 6 February to 19 March. The course was inaugurated by Mr. Tran Minh Tung, Minister of Health, Representative of the Prime Minister, and Mr. J.B.P. Maramis, Executive Secretary of ECAFE. It was organized by the ECAFE Population Division in collaboration with the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

The purpose of the course was to provide assistance to the Government in development efforts through intensive short-term training in the techniques of demographic analysis to experts dealing with development problems. Participants exchanged information, knowledge and experience regarding population problems relative to development planning and implementation.

The training course was attended by 25 participants: 2 of the 25 were from Phnom Penh and the remainder from Saigon.

Training programme

The training programme consisted of about 130 sessions of lectures and discussions, laboratory exercises and workshop activities in which participants solved problems based on actual data in the Republic of Viet-Nam. Major topics included: introduction to demography; basic sources of demographic data; population distribution, population composition, mortality; fertility; family planning; population estimates and projections; and population and development planning. Examination and evaluation following the training course pointed out that participants benefited fully from the instruction. As a result, a more advanced follow-up course is planned.

Leaders of the Course

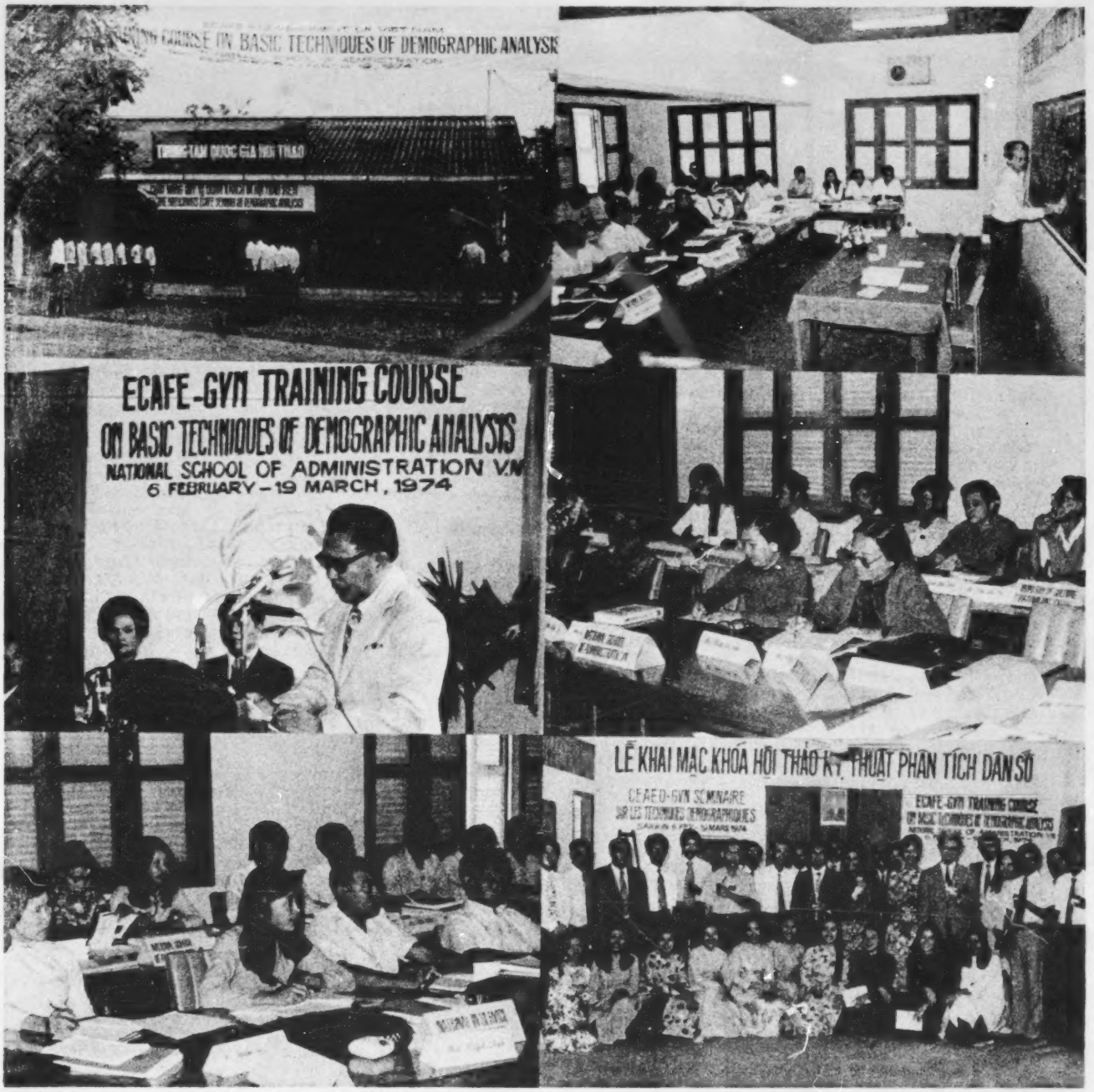
Nguyen Quoc Tri, Rector of the National School of Administration, served as Course Director. On behalf of ECAFE, Mr. Luu Mau Thanh co-ordinated the training activities. Lecturers from ECAFE included Mr. Sultan H. Hashmi, Mr. Robert Hartford, Mr. K. Srinivasan, Mr. W. Raible and Mr. J.P. Bourlier. Lecturers from Viet-Nam were drawn from the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Ministry of Health, the National School of Administration, the National Institute of Statistics and the National Manpower Committee. Other experts invited to lecture at the training course were Dr. Roland Pressat and Dr. Blayo of the National Institute of Demographic Studies, Paris, France, and Dr. Warren C. Robinson, Demographic Advisor, National Economic and Social Development Board, Bangkok, Thailand.

The closing ceremony was attended by many distinguished guests from the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam. The closing address was delivered by the Vice-Prime Minister Phan Quang Dan. On behalf of ECAFE, Mr. Sultan Hashmi, Chief, General Demography Section, Population Division, congratulated the trainees and presented them with certificates.

Asian Population Programme News would like to suggest to the major Western libraries which have materials on population questions in Asia that a greater effort be made to make these known to the Asian countries and that the problem of forwarding these materials to Asia be solved. This would be a welcome trend since at present several countries in Asia, following the series of Workshops of Population Correspondents, are setting up national clearing-houses on population.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM -- ECAFE TRAINING COURSE IN DEMOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES

Saigon, 6 February-19 March 1974


ECAFE-GVN TRAINING COURSE
ON BASIC TECHNIQUES OF DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS
NATIONAL SCHOOL OF ADMINISTRATION V.N
6 FEBRUARY - 19 MARCH, 1974
LỄ KHAI MẠC KHÓA HỘI THẢO KỸ THUẬT PHÂN TÍCH DÂN SỐ

New WHO Liaison Officer to ECAFE

Dr. Philippe R.J. Tassin has been appointed to the post of WHO Liaison Officer with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, replacing Dr. W.H. Huehne.

Dr. Tassin graduated from Paris University in medical sciences (M.D.) and in tropical medicine, in 1950. He then obtained a Diploma in Public Health in Montreal, Canada in 1957.

He joined the World Health Organization in 1952.

From 1952 to 1961, he was assigned to several tuberculosis control field projects in the Middle East, Africa and the Indian Ocean region. From 1961 to 1967, he was attached to the WHO Regional Office for Africa in Brazzaville, first as Regional Adviser in Public Health, then as Public Health Administrator and Assistant Director of Health Services.

From 1967 to 1972, he served at WHO Headquarters in Geneva, as Medical Officer/Public Health Administrator dealing with problems of community health services in the Division of Strengthening of Health Services.

Meanwhile, in 1970, he spent five months at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health and Hygiene, Baltimore, Maryland, United States, where he improved his knowledge of health planning, management, economics of health, systems analysis and operational research.

In 1973, he was reassigned to the Institute of Economic Development and Planning of the Economic Commission for Africa, at Dakar, Senegal, as Public Health Administrator/Adviser to the Institute.

TRIBUTE TO THE EDITOR

Mrs. Leah Frances Newick, former ECAFE staff member, died of cancer at the age of 48, on 28 April at Auckland Hospital in Auckland, New Zealand.

ECAFE cabled her husband that "her capable contribution and enthusiasm had established the Asian Population Programme News on a solid foundation."

Leah Newick began her writing career in New Zealand as a New Zealand Woman's Weekly staff writer and later as assistant editor. Prior to her appointment to the Population Division, Leah held the post of editor for the Mekong Committee of the United Nations. Mrs. Newick was editor of the News from 1972 until her illness in January of this year.

She is survived by her husband Conrad.

In her passing we have lost a skilled journalist as well as a warm and dear friend.

Country News

AFGHANISTAN

International Activities of the Bureau of the Census

Data processing: The final group of records on individual patients has been received for the Ministry of Public Health study on hospital admissions and morbidity. A total of 24,500 cards are to be punched and verified for the study.

Remote sensing census project: Officials of the USAID Mission and the Republic of Afghanistan met to discuss which government agency would be responsible for implementation of the project and where the equipment would be housed. Consideration is being given to locating the project at the Afghanistan Cartographic Institute.

AUSTRALIA

Federal Finance for Family Planning

The Federal Government of Australia is to spend $A350,000 a year on national family planning. Of this, $200,000 will go direct to the Family Planning Association of Australia and $100,000 to a national body representing Roman Catholic family planning centres. Other voluntary organizations "actively involved in family planning services" will share a further $50,000.

The Government has also donated $140,000 to UNFPA, and $70,000 to IPPF.

A 27.5 per cent sales tax on contraceptives has been removed, and the pill is now available on the pharmaceutical benefits lists which includes certain subsidized drugs that may be prescribed by doctors at a nominal charge of $1. A ban on advertising contraceptives is being lifted in the federal capital, Canberra.

BANGLADESH

Family Planning Integrated with Health Services

Prior to December 1971, the Bangladesh family planning programme was a Central Government project, planned and administered through a central family planning council and implemented through provincial family planning boards. After 1971, Pindi-based organizations ceased to exist for Bangladesh.

Now, the national family planning programme has been integrated with health services at all levels. Bangladesh is to have 356 rural health and family planning complexes per 200,000 population, each with 20 general and 5 mother/child health-cum-post-partum beds, and a staff of doctors and paramedics. Field structure is redesigned with a polypurpose health and family planning team of one male and one female per 5,000 population.

A four-tier training and orientation course has been designed for all health and family planning personnel, at national, district, thana and village levels.

Promotion of commercial sales of contraceptives is planned; the post-partum approach is being intensified in all hospitals and clinics; and, gradually, the approach to villagers will be extended to domicile level.

BHUTAN

Mobile Medical Aid

Mountain villages throughout Bhutan are provided with medical facilities by way of four Landrovers contributed by Britain. The vehicles are specially adapted and equipped as mobile medical dispensaries including surgical instruments, drugs and other medical supplies.

BURMA

ADB Approves $13 Million for Rangoon Water Supply

The Asian Development Bank has approved two loans amounting to $13 million for the Rangoon water supply project.

Rangoon, the capital city of Burma, has 2 million people or about 7 per cent of the country's population. It is served by a water supply system which was last expanded 33 years ago and was designed to serve 600,000 people. This population figure was reached in 1950.

The project is designed to help to meet the needs of the growing population of Rangoon up to 1989. The total cost of the project is $31.25 million.

FIJI

Ten Years' Progress in Family Planning

Commenting on a decade's progress, the President of the Fiji Family Planning Association, Mr. Robert L. Munro, stated in his 1973 report: "No one can calculate the improvement in the general health and welfare of the mothers and families who have adopted family planning."

The association has set as a target for 1975 a birth-rate of 25 per 1,000 and a population growth rate of 2 per cent.

In 1972, the birth-rate was 27.81, the lowest ever recorded and nearly 12 per cent below the 1962 level. Fijian and Indian birth-rates in the Fiji Islands had become almost equal: 27.82 and 27.62.

HONG KONG

FPA Appoints New President

Dr. the Hon. Ellen Li has been appointed President of the Family Planning Association of Hong Kong. She replaces Prof. Daphne Chun, who has retired.

INDIA

Seven-Point Strategy

Indian States have been asked by the Planning Commission to formulate their family planning programmes to fit in with the over-all national objective of reducing the birth-rate to 25 per 1,000.

The Commission has spelt out a seven-point strategy for achieving this objective during the fifth plan, due to begin in April 1974 for a five-year period:

1. "The family planning programme will operate essentially within an integrated framework of medical family planning and nutrition services.

2. "Wider popular participation in the programme will have to be ensured through the voluntary organizations, local bodies and other elected representatives. The programme should be converted into a mass movement.

3. "The placement of the necessary infrastructure, in terms of staff, buildings, vehicles and equipment, will require special attention and should be accorded a high priority.

4. "Training of medical and para-medical personnel will require considerable attention. For this purpose, an assessment of the present strength at the institutions in the State and future requirements will have to be carried out. Proper training schedules also should be drawn up.

5. "The maternal and child health programmes will witness considerable expansion in the fifth plan. Therefore, steps should be taken right now to ensure a smooth delivery of services.

6. "The urban family planning centres will also be expected to render such services in the fifth plan and, therefore, these centres should be properly reorganized for this purpose.

7. "The maintenance organization for vehicles required to be properly built up so that the large number of vehicles under the programme are kept fit for the road."

INDONESIA

Library Training Course

As a follow-up of the ECAFE/Carolina Population Center meeting on a population library development institute at Bangkok, 5-15 September 1973, Mrs. Sumardi Reksopeotranto, Head of the Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association (IPPA) Library, one of the participants at the institute, initiated a six-day library training course in family planning at Jakarta.

The training course, from 19 to 24 November 1973, was held at the IPPA National Training and Research Centre and was attended by about 30 participants from family planning institutes and other organizations such as the Gas and Oil Institute, People's Health Faculty, etc.

In her opening address, Mrs. Sophi Sarwono, Secretary-General of IPPA explained the important function of the librations in the network of population information.

In his message, Professor Judono, Second Deputy Chairman of the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board, drew attention to the lack of information material and trained librarians on the one hand and the intellectual traditions which hampered the proper utilization of information on the other.

Prof. Judono also emphasized the importance of specialization in library techniques and serious attention to the circulation of family planning literature for the benefit of all concerned.

JAPAN

Telephones Help in Birth Control

Telephones in Japan are being used to control unwanted and unplanned births. Simply call a number in Tokyo and a computerized voice warns of the "dangerous days" - an average of eight days a month when sexual intercourse without contraceptives should be avoided.

Predictions are based on a tried Japanese contraception method.

This is one of the new services offered by the Nippon Telegram and Telephone Public Corporation.

(*The Nation*, 10 December 1973)

KOREA, Republic of

Mothers' Clubs Improve Village Facilities

A pipe-laying project to connect a hillside stream to village houses has been initiated by the Mothers' Club of Yangju in Kyonggi Province. With the assistance of other volunteers, including husbands, the women are doing much of the construction work themselves. The completed project will overcome a long-standing water shortage in the village.

The Mothers' Club in the nearby village of Hapae 1-ri organized the construction of a bridge over a stream which had been impassable during the rainy season. To assist the voluntary efforts, President Park Chung Hee donated money and cement.

LAOS

Spacing of Births

As part of a WHO effort to encourage Lao parents to space their children in the interests of the health of mother and baby, the demonstration model shown here has been found useful. The top panel is adjustable in accordance with a couple's preferred family size. The pointer can be set to show the corresponding recommended time-table between pregnancies. Information, booklets and leaflets, as shown on the right of the board, are made available in the local language. (Pictures on p. 48)

Orphans being cared for at the Maison de l'Enfance, That Khao, Vientiane, Laos.

Population research

A basic course in demography is under consideration for addition to general statistics training conducted in the Office of Statistics, Vientiane.

MALAYSIA

A Population Information Experiment

The Department of Statistics seeks to widen the audience interested in statistics.

The National News Agency, Bernama, has outposted a senior reporter in the Department on a half-time basis who, in collaboration with the officers of the Department, will prepare news items and feature stories on the significance of various statistics.

The advantages of this approach are that the reporter can present the information in a readable manner; he also knows the current interests of audiences and can select topics which correspond to it. A substantive check is done by the statisticians. The news is disseminated to the subscribers of Bernama and reaches radio and TV stations, newspapers, banks industrial and commercial firms.

One feature of this experiment is that it is a way to disseminate information utilizing existing channels without setting up new structures or organizations. It is relatively inexpensive and it does not add to the workload of the department staff. It also develops new news and new sources.

Newspapers play significant role in family planning education

A survey indicates that 30 per cent of the people in Malaysia who have been informed about family planning through the mass media received their information from newspapers.

In 1971, 282 news items on family planning appeared. Favourable reports pertained mostly to the activities of the National Family Planning Board and to the consequences of unplanned parenthood on health and socio-economic status. Unfavourable reports dealt mostly with the side-effects of contraceptive methods.

NEPAL

Final 1971 Census Tables Released

The Government of Nepal has released the final tables for the May 1971 census of population and housing. These tables show a total of 11,555, 983 inhabitants, an increase of almost 23 per cent over the 1961 total of 9,412,996.

Seminar celebrating the birthday of H.M. the King

The Family Planning Association of Nepal celebrated the twenty-ninth birthday of His Majesty King Birendra with a two-day seminar held at Lalitpur, 27-29 December 1973. Panchas, leaders of class and professional organizations, teachers, social workers and local intellectuals participated in the seminar.

The objective of the seminar was to involve local leaders in the effort to popularize the concept of family planning among the Nepalese people.

USAID/Kathmandu

A USAID Data Processing Adviser has completed a 3 1/2 - year assignment in Kathmandu which included assistance in processing the results of the May 1971 census of population and housing, which utilized the first computer system in Nepal.

PAKISTAN

President Emphasizes Importance of Population Planning

Inaugurating the International Conference on Population Planning for National Welfare and Development, President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry spoke about the urgent need for population planning.

He pointed out that in spite of efforts to curb population growth in Pakistan the rate of growth continued upward at 3.9 per cent with a dependency ratio of 45 per cent.

Papua New Guinea

National Investment and Development Authority

The National Investment and Development Authority is being set up in Papua New Guinea as the body responsible for promoting and controlling foreign investment.

PHILIPPINES

Training in Family Planning Communication

With the co-operation and support of UNESCO, UNFPA and the Philippine Commission on Population, the University of the Philippines Institute of Mass Communication has conducted a special training programme to strengthen and upgrade family planning communication.

During 1973, a series of eight seminars and four workshops was conducted. The aim was to provide (a) family planning trainers with the philosophy and skills of interpersonal and mass communication; (b) other personnel with experience necessary for more effective implementation of family planning communication programmes; (c) opinion leaders with the factual information they need to effectively support the national family planning programme.

Techniques used included lectures, group discussions, role playing, case-problem solving, simulation games and demonstrations. Prominent local and visiting resource persons in demography, family planning and communications participated in the programme.

Participants included editors, reporters, directors and producers from print and broadcast media; priests, nuns and sisters; research and evaluation personnel of family planning agencies; information and training officers of family planning agencies; civil relations and civil action personnel; agriculture specialists; college and university officials; student leaders; national and regional officers of women's clubs and other civic groups; officers of labour and management organizations; and trainers of clinic personnel of family planning agencies.

44 per cent of eligible women likely to accept family planning by 1976

By 1976, about 44 per cent of the eligible female population in the Philippines will have accepted family planning according to current forecasts quoted by Dr. Mercedes B. Concepcion of the University of the Philippines Population Institute. "By then, about 2.5 million out of a total or 5.5 million eligible women will have registered in family planning clinics."

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

Population

The Republic's population is estimated to have stood at 19,059,000 at the beginning of 1972. On the basis of sample surveys, life expectancy was estimated as approximately 58 years for males and 53 years for females.

Half the population was estimated to be under the age of 15 and almost three fifths under 20. (Figures quoted in Population Dynamics Quarterly, vol. 1, No. 3, from national sources)

"The important thing to consider in approaching the population problem in our country is that it requires a total approach that should take into account all factors relevant to it, and should locate it firmly in the context of our massive push towards development. For the population problem is never an isolated, or separable, problem."

Ferdinand E. Marcos
President
of the Republic of the Philippines

SINGAPORE

Innovations in brochures

"Girl or Boy, Two is Enough" and "Family Planning Clinic for Men" (below) are from Singapore and represent refreshing innovations in family planning brochures. The **News** welcomes the opportunity to carry pictures of literature which may be useful elsewhere.

THAILAND

Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand Reorganized

The Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand has reorganized its internal structure. Correspondence and communications should be addressed to the Executive Director, Dr. Pisut Utamote. All policy matters should be addressed to the President PPAT, General Netr Khemayodhin, as before.

Seminar on the role of social workers in family planning and population activities

A seminar on the role of social workers in family planning and population activities was conducted at Bangkok by the Department of Social Work at the Faculty of Social Administration, Thammasat University, from 4 to 11 April 1974, under the financial sponsorship of World Eudcation. Mr. S.H. Pathok, Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi University, on assignment from the International Association of Schools of Social Work, assisted in organizing the seminar.

The 22 participants, all from Thailand, came from family planning units of several local hospitals and public health centres.

The objectives of the seminar were to :

Define the social work task in family planing and population activities,

Strengthen the role of social workers in family planning and population activities,

Integrate family planning and population education into social work practice.

The seminar consisted of panel discussions, lectures and group discussions.

At the close of the seminar all participants expressed their strong willingness to integrate the family planning task into their routine job.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Government Population Correspondent Appointed

Mr. Kaleb Udui of the Legislative Council, Congress of Micronesia, Capitol Hill, Saipan, Mariana Islands District, has been appointed by his Government as an ECAFE population correspondent, to represent the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Clearinghouse on Health Indexes

A Clearinghouse on Health Indexes has been established by the National Center for Health Statistics to promote the development and utilization of indexes of health.

The Clearinghouse will be able to provide the following services: 1. bibliographies on specified subjects; 2. referrals to informed persons or organizations; 3. dissemination of new information on health indexes.

For further information contact:

Clearinghouse on Health Indexes
Office of Health Statistics Analysis
National Center for Health Statistics
(DHEW)
Rockville, Maryland 20852
U.S.A.

WESTERN SAMOA

ADB Loan to Improve Facilities

The Asian Development Bank has approved a $2.3 million concessional loan to the independent State of Western Samoa. The loan will be used for the expansion and rehabilitation of the power supply in the capital city of Apia, and for provision of a new power service to populous areas of Upolo and Savaii.

* * *

POPULATION FACTS

-- The world's five largest countries are China (787 million), India (550 million), Soviet Union (245 million), United States (207 million) and Indonesia (125 million).

-- More than half the world's people, about 2.1 thousand million, live in Asia. Europe (not counting the Soviet Union) has 466 million, Africa 354 million, North America 327 million, South America 195 million and Oceania 20 million.

-- The Federal Republic of Germany has the lowest birth rate in the world (12.8 per thousand) and Swaziland the highest (52.3 per thousand).

-- Shanghai is the most populous city in the world, with 10,820,000 in 1970, followed by Tokyo (8,841,000) and New York (7,895,000) Peking (7,570,000), London (7,379,000), Moscow (7,050,000), Bombay (5,969,000), Seoul (5,536,000), Sao Paulo (5,187,000), and Cairo (5,961,000). In the listing of "urban agglomerations", New York leads with 11,572,000.

-- Among 73 countries for which data on average household size was reported, the largest households (between six and seven persons) were in certain islands in Oceania such as Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Nauru, Tonga, and Western Samoa, and in some Asian countries including Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait and the Republic of Viet-Nam. Average household size is five to six persons in several Latin American countries and in countries of the Carribean. In African countries, households of four to five persons predominate.

-- The lowest infant mortality rates reported in 1971 were in Sweden and the Netherlands, both with 11.1 per thousand live births. Rates of more than 100 deaths per thousand are still recorded in some African and Asian countries.

-- The world's population in mid-1973 was more than 3.8 thousand million. If growth continues at the present rate (2 per cent a year) the 8 thousand million mark will be reached in less than four decades.

-- The less developed countries, with 64 per cent of the world's population, have managed on average to achieve an annual growth rate of 4.1 per cent in their GNP since 1970. But most of this has been offset by high population growth and inflation. The gains are much less in per capita terms - especially in cases where only a small section of the economy experiences progress. The result: very little improvement, or none at all, in the desperately low standards of living of more than 1.1 thousand million in 1970, and that figure is expected to double by 2000.

-- In the less developed countries, the urban population is expected to more than triple by the end of the century.

-- If the world does not slow down its rate of population growth, a child born today, living until his seventies, may know a world of 15 thousand million. His grandson may share the planet with 60 thousand million.

GOING TO WASHINGTON, D.C.?

ECAFE member country residents visiting Washington, D.C., United States, who are interested in population programmes, are invited to get in touch with Family Planning Orientation International, Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington, 1112 M Street, N.W., Suite 403, Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 234-4362. PPMW runs an orientation programme for visitors, briefings are given on family planning work and trips can be arranged to clinics and agencies.

From Our Correspondents

HONG KONG

Population Policy

I. Present situation:

1. Although Hong Kong has no official general population policy, the Government has recognized for a number of years that Hong Kong has a population problem. At present the Government's attention is shifting from immigration to the fertility problem of large families. The concern is that Hong Kong creates and maintains conditions in which individual fertility will go on falling, although over-all population growth continues, which explains the measures taken or the attitude towards certain questions.

2. Migration:

(a) Immigration: The Immigration Department carried out its functions under the Immigration Ordinance of 1971 (Cap. 115), which repealed the previous Immigration (Control and Offences) Ordinance 1958 (Cap. 243). The present Ordinance is not concerned with the control of emigration (migration), but relates to immigrants who do not have a right to land under the Ordinance.

(b) As a result of the Government's housing programme, there has been a redistribution of population, which has eliminated some of the peaks in urban density.

The redistribution of population in recent years was largely the result of town planning, including schemes for urban renewal and improvement, development of new towns and the Government's housing programme. A new unified Housing Department and a new Housing Authority were established in 1973. The latter is to take over the various functions formerly divided between the Housing Board, the Housing Authority, the Urban Council, the Commissioner for Resettlement and the Director of Public Works.

3. Fertility control:

(a) The Government has supported family planning activities through the work of voluntary agencies.

Since the mid 1950s, the Government has given support to family planning work undertaken by various agencies, mainly by subventions to the Family Planning Association and the Catholic Marriage Advisory Council.

(b) Marriage: Marriage Reform Ordinance 1970: although the minimum age limit is now 16, the stipulation was not introduced at the time as a measure to reduce fertility.

Section 8 of the Marriage Reform Ordinance on minimum age limit for marriage follows section 13 of the Marriage Ordinance, which in turn follows the United Kingdom Age of Marriage Act 1929.

(c) In certain hospitals, sterilization is allowed after five to six births.

Post-partum sterilization of mothers having more than five births who desire the operation has been practised for over 20 years. In recent years, the operation has been extended to some mothers with less than five births, if agreed by the parties concerned.

(d) The Hong Kong Family Planning Association (set up in 1950) receives financial assistance (between 40 and 50 per cent of its total expenditure) from the Government and is permitted to use government premises, mainly maternal and child health centres, and equipment for its family planning clinic sessions.

The level of financial support from the Government to the Association has increased over the years from $HK5,000 in 1955/56 to $1.5 million in 1973/74. The Association operates about 52 clinics, of which 30 are in government clinics and 2 in government hospitals.

II. Future plans:

A plan is under study to integrate family planning into maternal and child health services. It is possible that this plan and the development mentioned might lead to more explicit policies and programmes in the population field.

Direct Government participation in family planning began on a phased basis in October 1973, with the gradual integration of family planning services into the MCH services. The Association and other voluntary agencies in the field of family planning will, however, continue to play their roles by directing their efforts to the population in housing estates and other areas, and particularly the rural areas in the New Territories.

(Mr. K.L. Thong, Medical and Health Department, Hong Kong)

INDIA

Ineffective Population Control Measures

Administrators of India's population control programmes should be shaken out of their complacency by the findings of the Baroda Operational Research Group. After a decade of intensive drives to curb population growth, 82 per cent of the couples of reproductive age in the country still remain untouched by these programmes in so far as they have never adopted any contraceptive practices to limit their families.

The couples surveyed by the Group for this study are by no means exceptional; they represent the general population of the country and are drawn from different strata of society. They come from both urban and rural areas. More than 78 per cent of them, it was found, were aware of at least one method of contraception; yet only 18 per cent of them had ever attempted to plan their families. Even out of them, 4 per cent had given up family planning for one reason or other, leaving about 13 per cent who were currently practising contraception methods.

The Baroda study, conducted in 1970/71, is the first survey of its kind on the national level.

It covered the entire country except Jammu and Kashmir, NEFA and offshore islands. The respondents for the study were drawn from currently married women aged between 15 and 44 years, and their husbands. In all 25,330 individuals, 12,716 husbands and 12,614 wives, were interviewed. They were drawn from 254 urban and 704 rural settlements. They came from a wide range of income groups, from below Rs 100 to above Rs 1,000 a month (8.5 Rs = $US1.00). Over 39 per cent of the respondents had a monthly income of less than Rs 100 while another 36 per cent earned between Rs 100 and Rs 200; thus, three fourths of the respondents earned up to Rs 200 only. Those with an income of over Rs 1,000 a month constituted 1.6 per cent of the couples covered.

A large number of the couples, however, expressed a desire to acquire knowledge of methods to delay and prevent conception. A majority of them were from among the groups which had never practised family planning and were obviously ready to accept small family norms. A majority of them wanted to acquire this information through doctors and paramedical personnel.

The survey results do not support the common belief that family planning is practised mostly by Hindus. The practice is found to be highest among Christians and Parsis (29.6 per cent) followed by Hindus (18.5 per cent) and Muslims (12.7 per cent).

An encouraging factor which can well contribute to the success of future programmes is that the age of marriage has been rising steadily almost all over the country. Prior to 1951, the average age of marriage was 20 years for men and 13 for women. It rose steadily and reached 23.8 for men and 18.3 for women during the five years, 1966-1970. Similarly the rate of literacy among the couples entering marital life has been going up steadily. Prior to 1951 only 44.1 per cent of the husbands and 14 per cent of the wives entering married life were literate; as per figures for 1966-1970, 58.8 per cent of the husbands and 30.1 per cent of the wives were literate. Examination of the data by the Research Group suggests that by 1975/76, about 70 per cent of those entering the marital state will be literate while the figure will rise to 77 per cent by 1978/79.

These are encouraging trends and together with the general desire on the part of the married couple to know and adopt small family practices they provide excellent opportunities for curbing population growth. However, what results are achieved in the next decade will depend largely on the administration of the population control programme.

(Mrs. Kamla Mankekar, Population Council of India)

Spreading Population Interest

The new Population Studies Centre of Sri Venkateswara University is conducting programmes to encourage the teaching of population topics at all levels of primary, secondary and college education in the five districts (Chittoor, Kurnool, Anantapur, Nellore and Cuddapah in Andhra Pradesh) related to S.V. University.

One programme is aimed at key college teachers, another at primary and high school teachers.

(Sohanlal Nagda, Assistant Director, Population Studies Centre, S.V. University, Tirupati A.P. India)

Growth of agricultural population, 1951-1971

A continuing research project being carried out by the International Institute for Population Studies, Deonar, Bombay, is a study of the growth of the agricultural population during 1951-1971. The growth of the rural and agricultural labour force in all the States of India is being analyzed in an effort to assess the nature and trend of land utilization during the period.

Other objectives of the study are to find the relationship between the agricultural population and the factors affecting it and between labour inputs and production.

(Mr. K. Balasubramanian, International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay)

Population education seminar

A seminar on population education for non-student youth of Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh, was conducted on 22 February 1974 by the Population Studies Centre of Sri Venkateswara University in collaboration with the Youth Co-ordinator. Fifty participants attended from different areas of the district.

(Sohanlal Nagda, Assistant Director, Population Studies Centre)

INDONESIA

New Population Institute

The Gadjah Mada Population Institute was opened in April 1973 for the purpose of improving understanding of Indonesia's population problems and assisting in their solution. These objectives will be pursued through an integrated programme of research, education and extension. The Institute is an interdisciplinary centre with the status of a faculty, whose Director is directly responsible to the Rector of the University. The Institute's Director is Dr. Masri Singarimbun.

Among current activities is the Drafting of a revision of *The Population of Indonesia, 1930-72: A Bibliography* to be published by the Institute.

Planned projects include:

- An intensive longitudinal community survey of social, cultural and economic factors in social and demographic change;
- A detailed comparative study of the results of the 1961 and 1971 censuses in Jogjakarta;
- A detailed evaluation of the relative completeness of present vital registration data in different provinces;

Development of a resource materials collection and data bank with emphasis on results of population work in Indonesia and neighbouring countries.

The Demographic Institute of the University of Indonesia recently published a book entitled *"Beberapa keuntungan sosial ekonomi karena penuranam kesuburan" (Some social economic profits because of fertility decline).*

(Han R. Redmana, Research Associate, Indonesian Institute of Sciences)

Contraceptive studies

Several studies are being conducted by the National Institute of Public Health under the sponsorship of the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board.

These studies are on samples of women in East Java, where there has been a remarkable increase in the numbers of new accepters since 1972. They are centered on factors which play an important role in the process of selection and decision to accept a specific kind of contraceptive. The studies also examine the use effectiveness of contraceptives and the quality of acceptance of family planning. The reports are published by the National Institute of Public Health, Indonesia.

(Dr. Henry Pardoko, National Institute of Public Health, Surabaya)

Workshop on Population Research in Development

A Workshop on Population Research in Development was conducted on 1-3 May 1974 in Sana Wisata, Puncak. The Workshop, which was organized by the Population Studies Centre and the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board (BKKBN), reviewed past, present and planned research. A copy of the list of research projects is to be translated into English.

(Han R. Redmana, Research Associate, Indonesian Institute of Sciences)

IRAN

Population Policy Objectives

Population policy objectives in Iran include:

1. A population growth rate of 1 per cent by 1990-1995, with a total fertility per couple of two or, at most, three;

2. An urbanization rate of 70 per cent by 1990;

3. Legalization of abortion. A bill currently before Parliament is expected to be approved. At present, abortion is relatively easy - a medical doctor can approve a termination of pregnancy and the law does not oppose the decision unless a complaint is made;

4. An increase in the minimum age at marriage to 18 for women and 20 for men. A bill proposed by the Women's Organization is expected to be approved by Parliament.

(Prof. M. Amani, Director, Demographic Research Section, University of Tehran)

LAOS

The Population Question

The Government of Laos attaches very great importance to population questions and above all to those which have economic and social implications. Of course, Laos is one of the least populated countries of Asia and the opinion generally held in our country is that we do not suffer from problems of over-population. However, the relatively underpopulated state of the country should not mask the problems that exist at present: a very high birth rate here goes hand in hand with a very high death rate. Moreover, social burdens are made even more onerous by the nature of the troubles our country has had for more than 20 years. We should like to mention four points here which indicate the rather special situation of our country vis-a-vis the population problem: (i) the need to improve our demographic statistics; (ii) internal migration or more exactly the problem of displaced persons; (iii) family planning; and (iv) problems relating to health and education. So far, for several reasons, no complete census of Laos has been made.

However, on 5 February 1973 the Royal Laotian Government carried out a limited survey on the population and housing by means of assistance from UNFPA.

450,000 persons, or about one seventh of the total population of the Kingdom, were enumerated in seven localities, of which six were urban and one rural. Although the geographical area covered was somewhat limited, a great deal of information was gathered on the characteristics of the population surveyed so that the structure and nature of the population, as well as the movements taking place, could be analysed.

The information gathered will be of substantial help in preparing for and implementing the second five-year plan, which takes account of the programme for post-war reconstruction. It is expected that the experience gained and the methods used during the February 1973 operation will be put to good use in the preparations for a complete census covering the entire country; such a national census is considered to have high priority in the post-war reconstruction programme. The complete census being planed is very important for the country.

In the field of family planning, our Government established at the beginning of 1972 a commission under the Ministry of Public Health for the promotion of family welfare.

The position taken by Laos with regard to family planning may differ from the one generally adopted by other countries of the region since its objective is not to severely limit births but to space out births in harmony with the incomes and wishes of the people concerned. Family planning is a very controversial subject and leads to a great deal of misunderstanding in Laos in view of the fact that the country is relatively underpopulated.

Another factor that is just as important is religion; Buddhism condemns the suppression of any form of life. The Lao are very serious Buddhists and believe in the soul's immortality and the reincarnation cycle: to break that cycle

knowingly would for many believers be tantamount to committing a sin.

These, briefly, are the situation and the policies of the Royal Laotian Government with regard to population.

(Mr. Somsanouk Chounlamountri, Director of the Laotian National Statistical Service)

MALAYSIA

Distribution of Population in Malaysia Barat

The Government of Malaysia's Department of Census has published an attractive two-colour map based on the 1970 Population and Housing Census which shows the distribution of population in peninsular Malaysia. The map was prepared and published by the Department of Statistics in April 1974. Printed by the Directorate of National Mapping in Malaysia, it is Number 25 - 1974. Governments, institutions and persons interested in obtaining the map should write directly to the Department of Statistics, Young Road, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

(Miss Dorothy Z. Fernandez, Department of Statistics, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)

NEW ZEALAND

Research on Women's Changing Role

The need for data on the changing role of women in society was acknowledged in New Zealand in 1966 with the founding of the Society for Research on Women in New Zealand Inc. Government departments, "national planning" bodies and voluntary organizations were calling for research into the education, training and employment of women and girls.

In response to the need, the Society for Research on Women was formed as a voluntary organization. It has members throughout New Zealand and branches in Auckland, Waikato, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. The Society's national council, based in Wellington, has been responsible for two national projects: (1) a survey of urban women and (2) a survey of employers' attitudes to women.

The national council has presented information to the Social Security Commission and made submissions to the Housing Commission, Committee of Inquiry into Educational Television and Inquiry into Pre-school Education. Branches have organized a study of case histories of unmarried mothers, a survey of solo mothers, a report on urban child care centres, and other studies.

Research activities are initiated through study groups where topics suggested by members are examined in depth. Limited financial assistance is provided by the Government for approved projects. For most of its administrative costs, the Society relies on its members.

Information is exchanged with the Sociological Association of Australia and New Zealand, the Australasian School of Political Studies, the Canadian Royal Commission on the Status of Women, various American and Australian universities, the Social Science Council, London, and other organizations.

General inquiries about the Society may be addressed to the National Secretary, P.O. Box 13078, Johnsonville, Wellington, New Zealand.

(Prof. David Pitt, Sociology Department, University of Auckland)

PAKISTAN

Projects Hampered by Lack of Funds

Two intended projects of the Population Research Unit in the Department of Statistics, University of Karachi, have been hampered by lack of funds. The projects relate to the establishment of a population laboratory in Karachi and to the analysis of a population growth survey conducted by the Central Statistical Office.

The Population Research Unit was established within the Department of Statistics in 1972 to accelerate research activities in the field of demography. It operates in co-operation with other Departments of University and government/semi-government offices.

(Mr. M.R. Shah, Population Research Unit, University of Karachi)

PHILIPPINES

Wide Range of Population Research

The following list of accomplished and ongoing research has been received from the Bureau of the Census and Statistics:

I. **Accomplished research**

1. Yun Kim et al, "New population projections by age and sex for the Philippines and each province, 1970-2000", Bureau of the Census and Statistics. (Preliminary projections based on the advance results of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing data).

2. Bureau of the Census and Statistics, "Population projections for cities and municipalities, 1970 to 2000". (Preliminary projections based on the advance results of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing data. Mimeographed reports).

3. Bureau of the Census and Statistics, "Population, land area and density: 1948, 1960 and 1970", *Special Report No. 3.*

4. Bureau of the Census and Statistics, "Urban population 1970", *Special Report No. 2.*

5. Yun Kim, "Net internal migration in the Philippines, 1960-1970", *The Journal of Philippine Statistics*, vol. 23. No. 2. (second quarter, 1972), Bureau of the Census and Statistics.

6. Dr. Tito A. Mijares, "The population of the Philippines: its growth and development", *Technical Paper No. 3*, Bureau of the Census and Statistics, 1973.

7. Dr. Tito A. Mijares and Francisco V. Nazaret, "The growth of urban population in the Philippines and its perspective", Bureau of the Census and Statistics, 1973.

8. Bureau of the Census and Statistics, "Birth and death registration", *Special Release No. 13.*, Series of 1965, September.

9. Bureau of the Census and Statistics, "Family limitations survey, May 1965", *Special Release No. 28*, series of 1966, May.

10. Bureau of the Census and Statistics, "Attitude survey on family size among religious groups", *Special Release No. 15*, series of 1965, October.

11. Bureau of the Census and Statistics, "Attitude survey on family size", *Special Release No. 11*, series of 1965, September.

12. Bureau of the Census and Statistics, "Catholic and non-Catholic views on family limitations: Philippine setting", *Journal of Philippine Statistics*, vol. 21, No. 3 (third quarter), 1970.

13. Bureau of the Census and Statistics, "Report on the joint BCS-UPPI project on vital event registration In Baloi, Lanao del Norte and Itogon, Benguet" (mimeographed).

14. Francisco V. Nazaret, "Philippine experience in projections of population of subnational areas", Bureau of the Census and Statistics. (Submitted to the Working Group on Projections of Population of Subnational Areas, ECAFE, 14-23 May 1969, Bangkok).

15. Demography and Social Statistics Division, "Fertility pattern of the ever-married women in the Philippines (a report of the May 1963 fertility survey)", Bureau of the Census and Statistics (mimeographed).

II. **Ongoing research**

1. The different preliminary population projections are to be revised as soon as the final results of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing by sex and age are finished. Methodologies and assumptions as to the levels and trends of fertility, mortality and migration are currently being further studied so as to have as reliable projections as possible. The revisions, however, cannot be started until the entire 1970 Census data on population have been completely computerized and tabulated.

2. An analytical study of mortality by provincial level is under way. The completion of this study too depends on some of the final tabulation results of the 1970 Census of Population by sex and age.

3. A study on population redistribution, i.e., interregional, interprovincial, as well as urban-rural migration using age and sex data from successive censuses, place of birth and place of residence data, has been started.

4. Work on the preliminary analysis on the 1972 fertility and family planning survey has also been started.

5. Work on population projections in terms of the following areas has been started:

   (a) Labour force;

   (b) Housing needs;

   (d) School enrollment.

6. Evaluation of the extent of coverage error in the 1970 Census of Population is in progress.

7. Determination of an adjusted age-sex distribution is in progress. However, the final results will again entirely depend on the final tabulation of the 1970 Census of Population results.

8. The Bureau of the Census and Statistics has a joint project with the Commission on Population on the development and maintenance of civil registration in the Philippines in order to arrive at more reliable estimates on the birth and death rates for the country. The project is still in progress.

SRI LANKA

Seminars on Population and Family Planning

Two seminars jointly sponsored by the Department of Labour and ILO with financial assistance from UNFPA were held in two provincial capitals - Galle and Batticaloa in July and August 1973. The two seminars represented the continuation of the work undertaken by the Department of Labour in educating the work force of Sri Lanka in the importance of family planning both from a personal point of view and from a national point of view. A noteworthy feature in both seminars was the active participation of middle-grade trade union leaders and grass-roots level personnel from unions, estates and establishments. A unique feature in the Batticaloa seminar was the active contribution made by the women participants. This is particularly welcome as women have to play an active role in the successful implementation of family planning programmes. To enliven the proceedings of these seminars, film shows on family planning, short plays with planned parenthood as the central theme and musical items were included in the programme.

Family planning in industry

"Family Planning in Industry - A New Challenge for Personnel Management" was the theme of a conference organized by the Colombo Jaycees. Held on 8 and 9 September 1973, at Colombo, it was part of a campaign launched by the Junior Chamber of Commerce to increase the participation of management in population programme work, notably in a hundred industrial units in and around Sri Lanka's capital.

In an opening address, Mrs. Siva Obeysekera, Deputy Minister of Health, stated that personnel managers have to be concerned with the physical,

mental and social well-being of the workers. She hoped workers would be educated to accept family planning as a personal and social necessity.

Other speakers at the conference included Professor Ali Raza of the Department of Organizational Behaviour and Environment, School of Business Administration, University of California; Mr. V.I. Chaco, Secretary and Adviser, United Planters' Association of Southern India; and Dr. P.V. Thacker, Chief Industrial Health Officer of the Tata Industrial Group.

Medico-legal aspects of abortion

A symposium on medico-legal and other aspects of abortion was held at Colombo on 7 September 1973, under the auspices of the Medico-legal Society of Sri Lanka. Papers were presented by distinguished personalities from the medical and legal professions and by the honorary secretary of the Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka. The symposium aroused considerable public interest, this being the first occasion on which the subject has been openly discussed in Sri Lanka.

On therapeutic abortion, Dr. D.E. Gunatilleke, obstetrician, De Soysa Hospital for Women, explained that in Sri Lanka the law at present allows termination of pregnancy if performed in good faith to save the life of the mother. He pointed out that the law is not concerned with the physical or mental health of the mother or with economic or social factors affecting her life. Because of the narrow limits within which therapeutic abortion is legal, it is necessary to scrutinize very closely requests for termination of pregnancy. According to available statistics, the rate of therapeutic terminations was 1 per 1,000 deliveries.

Dr. Gunatilleke drew attention to the liberalization of abortion laws in many countries where medico-social factors were considered sufficient reasons for termination of pregnancy.

Dr. N. Kodagoda spoke on the diagnosis, complications and proof of criminal abortion. He stated that the small number of cases of suspected criminal abortions that came before the medical jurist was only a slight indication of a vast problem.

On the legal aspects of abortion, Mr. B.A.R. Candappa suggested that possible relaxation of the relevant laws in Sri Lanka should be investigated by a commission. He cautioned that the new policies of some countries might not find favour yet in Sri Lanka.

Mrs. S.A. Dissanayake, honorary secretary of the Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka, spoke on the sociological aspects of abortion. She stated: "The onward march of science has gradually presented the world with safer, more advanced techniques which no longer constitute grave hazards if used by skilled surgeons, and the scientifically based fears of Governments have been allayed, religious taboos have been more liberally interpreted, and political ambitions tailored to emphasize quality rather than quantity of manpower."

She referred to the traumatic experiences of mothers who carry unwanted babies. Stating that a liberal abortion law did not make a very great difference to demographic trends and was not intended to serve such an end, Mrs. Dissanayake emphasized that the main reason for such a relaxation was to save some women's lives and add "to the dignity and compassion with which the operation is performed".

She went on the say: "In liberalizing abortion on other than strictly medical grounds, the Government would be recognizing that a law is only as effective as the social sanctions it can bring to bear on societal problems. If a law moves too far ahead or lags behind changing societal norms, it runs the risk of being ignored, with the consequence that people choose to act outside the social system."

Mrs. Dissanayake finally stated: "May I be permitted to humbly support the plea of the learned and experienced President of the Ceylon Medical Association, not for abortion on demand, but for widening of the medical grounds on which a panel of doctors may relax the law."

(Mr. W.S. Nanayakkara, Assistant Director, Economic Affairs Division, Ministry of Planning and Employment, Colombo)

THAILAND

Population Growth and Poverty

A meeting on population growth and poverty in Thailand was held from 3 to 6 May at the Health Research and Social Centre, Soong-Nern District, Changwad Nakornrachsima, Thailand. The meeting was sponsored by the Social Sciences Association of Thailand, Thammasat University and the Faculty of Social Sciences of Mahidol University.

The 24 participants were from Chiengmai University, Khon-Kaen University, Songkhla Nakarin University, Mahidol University, Ramkamhaeng University, Chulalongkorn University, Thammasat University and the National Economic Development Board.

The topics discussed at the meeting were: (1) population poverty in North Thailand; (2) population growth and socio-economic problems in Southern Thailand; (3) population growth and environmental factors affecting poverty; (4) population growth and economic development; (5) poverty and health service activity in rural Thailand; (6) the relation between population growth and poverty; (7) income inequality in Thailand; (8) poverty and the differential of socio-economic and demographic aspects; (9) population problems and educational services; and (10) ideal solution to the population problems.

The proceedings will be published in the *Social Science Review* in the near future.

(Mr. Somphong Shevasunt, Faculty of Social Science, Chiengmai University, Chiengmai, Thailand)

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

1973 Population Census

The 1973 Population Census for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was conducted in September 1973.

Deputy High Commissioner Peter T. Coleman has released the first results, which reveal that the total resident population was 114,973. The district populations were as follows: Mariana Islands, 14,335; Marshall Islands, 25,044; Palau, 12,674; Ponape, 23,251; Truk, 31,600; and Yap, 7,869. Usual residents of ships totaled 200 persons.

The census figures represent an average annual population increase of 3.5 per cent per year. At a continued growth rate of 3.5 per cent per year, the Trust Territory population would reach 200,000 in 1989 and 300,000 by the year 2001.

Summary population figures and summary maps of the Trust Territory may be requested through the Public Information Office, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950.

(Mr. Dwight Heins, Special Consultant, Office of the High Commissioner, Saipan, Mariana Islands)

* * *

REQUESTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS

S.74.1: One of our correspondents is interested in:

(1) Contacting researchers specializing in: patterns of internal migration within countries of southeast Asia (Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia in particular) in relation to national economic and social development planning;

(2) Collecting references of publications on this topic.

The first part of the research project is mainly descriptive and the second part is concerned with interrelationships and with government policies and programmes on this problem.

S.74.2: Another correspondent would like to:

(1) Conduct research on population problems in West Irian (Indonesia), particularly on their migration aspects;

(2) Collect reference on the population of West Iran.

Please send any related information :

Clearing House and Information Section
Population Division
ECAFE Secretariat
Sala Santitham
Bangkok 2, Thailand

and specify it is in response to 74.1 or .2. The data will be forwarded to the inquirer.

"It's not only the women who should be educated; men should be educated, because it's very often the man who doesn't want his wife to exercise family planning."

Mrs. Helvi Sipila
United Nations Assistant Secretary-General
for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

University of Chicago, Community and Family Study Center - Social Research Methodology for Family Planning and Population Study.

A master's and doctoral programme of graduate study in family planning and population research and evaluation which is sponsored in the Division of Social Sciences of the University of Chicago by the Community and Family Study Center.

Requirements: A bachelor's degree or equivalent and a superior academic record. Applicants with outstanding academic records or records of exceptional professional performance but who lack the bachelor's degree may be admitted for study in non-degree status.

Candidates from overseas should possess the standard of proficiency in English required for study at an American university.

Scholarships: A limited number are available for this programme. Candidates are urged to make application to one of the international agencies.

In honour of World Population Year, the University of Chicago is accepting students for this course at any quarter of 1974.

Address inquiries to: Donald J. Bogue, Director, Community and Family Study Center, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, United States.

University of Teheran. The Demography Section of the Social Sciences Department, Teheran University, offers a B.S. Degree course containing the following subjects: Basis of Demography, Analytical Methods of Demography, Comparative Demography of the World, Population Policy, Theoretical Demography, Demography of Iran, Genetics and Biometry, Elementary and Advanced Statistics. Address inquiries to: Professor of Demography and Director of Demographic Research Section, University of Teheran, P.O. Box 1829, Teheran, Iran.

United States Bureau of the Census. Under the auspices of the United States Agency for International Development (AID), a one-year programme is offered in each of the following specialized areas:

1. Population statistics and demographic analysis;
2. Sampling and survey methods;
3. Agricultural surveys and censuses (based on the Joint FAO/United States Agricultural Statistics Training Programme);
4. Economic surveys and censuses;
5. Data processing.

The objectives are: (a) to train statisticians and technicians in the variety of skills needed to plan and carry out specified statistical activities and (b) to train these persons to assist others in developing similar skills, thus introducing an important multiplier effect at the national level. (Short-term participation can be arranged in exceptional cases).

Formal educational background may range from high school graduation to advanced university degrees. Academic training in mathematics, statistics and economics is desirable. A minimum English language score of 70/70 (ALIGU) is required. AID missions are urged by the Bureau to provide potential participants with the necessary English language training before their arrival in the United States of America. Participants may be sponsored by AID; the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization or another of the United Nations specialized agencies; the participant's own Government; the Population Council; or a private foundation interested in statistics.

Address inquiries to: The AID Mission in your country, if there is one, or to Chief, International Statistical Programs Division, United States Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, United States.

To our readers, A nos lecteurs,

給读者的一封信

A problem of language!

Through our various activities (surveys, workshops, bibliographies) we have found that an increasing amount of material is being published in national and local languages, thus creating considerable difficulties in the exchange and utilization of books, papers and reports. This also creates imbalances in the entries of bibliographies, classification problems, differential probabilities in the dissemination of documents, and results in structural distortions.

We should like to know our readers' opinions on these questions:

- To what extent are you aware of translation problems?
- To what extent do you try to discover the existence of documents in various languages or do you limit yourself to the utilization of documents in the languages you are proficient in?
- What type of solution do you think feasible (ranging from summaries in several languages to translation and adaptation)?

ECAFE plans to hold an expert group to study these questions in depth and to establish some guidelines, especially as they relate to the problems of selection of materials for translation, necessary funding and meeting the needs of the users. Producing information is only part of the job. Careful distribution to the consumers should automatically follow.

Please send your opinions and suggestions to: Asian Population Programme News (TRL), Population Division, ECAFE, Sala Santitham, Bangkok 2, Thailand.

POPULATION CENSUSES IN THE ECAFE REGION SINCE 1900

Country	1970-1979	1960-1969	1950-1959	1940-1949	1930-1939	1920-1929	1910-1919	1900-1909
Afghanistan								
Australia	June 1971	1966, 1961	1954	1947	1933	1921	1911	1901
Bangladesh	Feb. 1974	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Bhutan								
British Solomon Isl.	Feb. 1970		1959		1931			
Brunei	Aug. 1971	1960		1947	1931	1921	1911	
Burma	April 1973		1957[1/] 1954[2/] 1953[3/]	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
China			June 1953					
Cook Isl.	Dec. 1971	1966, 1961	1956, 1951	1945	1936	1926, 1921	1916, 1911	1906, 1902
Fiji	Dec. 1976	1966	1956	1946	1936	1921	1911	1901
Gilbert & Ellice Isl.		Dec. 1968, 1963		1947	1931	1921	1911	
Hong Kong	Mar. 1971	1966[4/] 1961			1931	1921	1911	1901
India	April 1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Indonesia	Sep. 1971	1961			1930			
Iran	1976	Nov. 1966	1956					
Japan	Oct. 1970	1965, 1960	1955, 1950	1948/7/6 /5/4/1940	1935, 1930	1925, 1920		
Khmer Republic		April 1962	1959, 1958					
Republic of Korea	Oct. 1970, 1975	1966	1950	1949				
Korea[*/]				1944, 1940	1935, 1930	1925, 1920		
Laos	April 1970							

Malaysia	Aug. 1970	1960[5/]	1957[6/] 1951[7/]	1947[8/]	1939[9/] 1931[10/]	1921[10/]	1911[10/]	
Mongolia		1969, 1963	1956, 1950	1944	1935		1918	
Nauru	1971	1966, 1961	1954	1949, 1948, 1947	1933	1921		
Nepal	June 1971	1961	1954, 1952	1941	1930	1920	1911	
New Zealand	March 1971 1976 planned	1966, 1961	1956, 1951	1945	1936	1926, 1921	1916, 1911	1906, 1901
Pakistan	Sep. 1972	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Papua New Guinea	1971	1966, 1961	1954[11/]	1947[11/]	1933[11/]	1921[11/]		
Philippines	May 1970	1960		1948	1939		1918	1903
Singapore	June 1970		1957	1947	1931	1921	1911	1901
Sri Lanka	Oct. 1971	1963	1953	1946	1931	1921	1911	1901
Thailand	April 1970	1960		1947	1937	1929	1919, 1911	
Tonga		Nov. 1966	1956		1939, 1938, 1936, 1935, 1933, 1931	1921	1911	1901
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	Sep. 1973 April 1970	March 1967	1958	1940	1935, 1930	1925, 1920		
Viet-Nam, Rep. of		March 1960						
Western Samoa	Nov. 1971	1966	1956, 1951	1945	1936	1926, 1921	1911, 1906	1902, 1900

1/ Sample census
2/ Second stage of a multi-stage sample census
3/ First stage of a multi-stage sample census
4/ By-census
5/ Sabah and Sarawak
6/ Malaysia Peninsula
7/ Sabah
8/ Sarawak and Malaysia Peninsula
9/ Sarawak
10/ Sabah and Malaysia Peninsula
11/ Non-indigenous population only.
*/ Republic of Korea and Democratic Republic of Korea.

World population is your problem...

Whatever we do, the world's population is going to double in 30 years. Existing difficulties in providing food, housing, education, medical attention and employment are going to compound themselves in accelerated ratio to population increase. Rational solutions must be sought and action taken not when swollen populations are a reality, but **now**. This is the reason the United Nations has declared 1974 as World Population Year. Action NOW.

That is the crux of the problem.

Assuming that catastrophe will not intervene, and, no one considers that an acceptable "safety valve", the inescapable need to prepare ourselves to accommodate another world on top of this, is the challenge before us all. Another globe-full of people may be a good thing or a bad thing. But that will depend, not on emotional or ideological stances, but on whether we re-arrange and order our houses to receive so many new guests.

During World Population Year, attention will be called to the wide-ranging effects of the world's rising population on man's future on this little planet. Write for more details.

World Population Year 1974

United Nations Fund for Population Activities
485 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Peoples and problems

A fast-paced account of basic population problems in parts of Asia, the IPPF Twenty-first Anniversary film, "Peoples and Problems", includes a description of the work of IPPF in the southeast Asia and Oceania region, with sequences from Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. A special feature is the use of animated maps, charts and cartoons. Black and white. 16 mm. 27 minutes.

The film will be used in the southeast Asia and Oceania region, at the London headquarters of IPPF and at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Inquiries may be addressed to:

International Planned Parenthood
Federation - SEAOR
246 Jalan Ampang
Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia

Your kindness would be appreciated...

Owing to an increasing demand for the Asian Population Programme News and consequent pressure on printing resources, it would be appreciated if, where convenient, readers who already receive copies regularly would circulate the News within their institution.

It is suggested that libraries and reference centres make the News available as a lending item.

ASIAN POPULATION PROGRAMME NEWS

Please change my address on your mailing list as follows:

Old Address	*NEW ADDRESS*
Name:	Name: .....
Address:	Address: .....
.....	.....
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Abbreviations likely to be encountered in population-related documentation

As an initial "ready reference" we publish below a list of abbreviations likely to be encountered in population-related documentation. Additions to the list are invited from readers.

To supplement information already on file at the ECAFE Population Division Reference Centre, and with a view to publication of an address list, we should also appreciate receiving the latest details of the full postal addresses of the organizations shown.

A	
ACDA	Asian Centre for Development Administration, Kuala Lumpur
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHEA	American Home Economics Association
AICC	All-India Congress Committee
AID	Agency for International Development
AIDC	Asian Industrial Development Council
AIR	All India Radio
AIT	Asian Institute of Technology
ALACODE	Association of Latin American Demographic Communicators
AMIC	Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre
AP	Associated Press
APC	Asian Population Conference
APLIC	The Association of Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers, Inc
APO	Asian Productivity Organization
ARTEP	Asian Regional Team for Employment Promotion
ASA	Association of South-East Asia
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
ASI	Asian Statistical Institute
ASPAC	Asian and Pacific Council
B	
BKKBN/NFPCB	National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board, Indonesia
C	
CAFEA-ICC	Commission on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs of the International Chamber of Commerce
CARE	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CED	Committee for Economic Development
CESI	Centre for Economic and Social Information
CHEB	Central Health Education Bureau, India
CICR	International Red Cross Committee
CICRED	Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Aid (COMECON)
CPC	Carolina Population Center
D	
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DSCS	Development Support Communication Service (UNDP/UNICEF Project, Bangkok)
E	
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council - United Nations
EPTA	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance - United Nations
EPU	Economic Planning Unit, Malaysia
ESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
F	
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FES	Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung
FFPAM	Federation of Family Planning Associations of Malaysia
FICSA	Federation of International Civil Servants Associations
FID	Fédération Internationale de Documentation
FPA	Family Planning Association
FPOP	Family Planning Organization of the Philippines
G	
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GNP	Gross national product
H	
HCR	High Commissioner for Refugees
HMG	His/Her Majesty's Government
I	
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICA	International Co-operation Administration; International Co-operative Alliance
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce; International Control Commission
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICMR	Indian Council of Medical Research
ICOMP	International Committee on Management of Population Programmes
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
ICVA	International Council of Voluntary Agencies
ICW	International Council of Women
IDA	International Development Association
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IEC	Information Education Communication
IGCC	Inter-Governmental Co-ordinating Committee - South-east Asia Regional Co-operation in Family and Population Planning
IIEP	International Institute for Educational Planning
IIPS	International Institute for Population Studies (before 1970 known as DTRC - Demographic Training and Research Centre)
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOB	Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities - United Nations
IPA	International Phonetic Alphabet
IPPA	Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IPPF-SEAOR	International Planned Parenthood Federation - South-East Asia Oceania Region
IPPF-WEST	International Planned Parenthood Federation - Western Pacific Regional Conference (13-16 October 1970, Tokyo)
IRF	International Road Federation
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISV	International Scientific Vocabulary
ISVS	International Secretariat for Volunteer Service
ITO	International Trade Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IU	International unit(s)
IUCD	Intrauterine contraceptive device
IUD	Intrauterine contraceptive device
IUSSP	International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
IW	Industrial Workers of the World
K	
KAP	Knowledge, attitude and practice (of family planning)
KIRBS	Korean Institute for Research in the Behavioural Sciences
L	
LCD	Lowest Common Denominator
LEKNAS	National Institute of Economic and Social Research
LSE	London School of Economics
M	
MASSCOM	Institute of Mass Communications, University of the Philippines
MRC	Medical Research Council (Great Britain)
N	
NESDB	National Economic and Social Development Board, Thailand
NFPB	National Family Planning Board, Malaysia
NFPCB/BKKBN	National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board, Indonesia
NIFP	National Institute of Family Planning, India
NRC	National Research Council, United Kingdom
NRIFC	National Research Institute of Fertility Control, Pakistan
O	
ODA	Overseas Development Administration
ODC	Overseas Development Council (Washington, D.C., United States)
ODFA	Office of Departmental Finance and Administration - United Nations
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OTC	Office of Technical Co-operation - United Nations
P	
PA system	Public address system
PC	The Population Council
PIC	Population Investigation Committee
PIP	Population Information Program
POPCOM	Commission on Population, Philippines
PPAT	Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand
PPFK	Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea
PRO	Public relations office
R	
R and D	Research and development
RCD	Regional Co-operation for Development
RED	Regional Economic Development
RIPS	Regional Institute for Population Studies, Yaoundé
S	
SEADAG	South-East Asia Development Advisory Group of the Asia Society
SEAMEC	Southeast Asia Ministers of Education Council
SFPPB	Singapore Family Planning and Population Board
SIDA	Swedish International Development Authority
SPC	South Pacific Commission
T	
TARS	Section for Technical Assistance Recruitment Service
TREC	Training Research and Evaluation Centre, Pakistan
TTB	Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau
U	
UIA	Union of International Associations
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEF	United Nations Emergency Force
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNROD	United Nations Relief Operation in Dacca
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UPI	United Press International
UPPI	University of the Philippines Population Institute
UPU	Universal Postal Union
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
W	
WAY	World Assembly of Youth
WCC	World Council of Churches
WFBY	World Fellowship of Buddhist Youth
WFP	World Food Programme
WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
WFUNA	World Federation of United Nations Associations
WHO	World Health Organization
WPC	World Population Conference
WPI	World Population Institute
WPY	World Population Year
WHO-SEARO	WHO Southeast Asian Regional Office, New Delhi
WHO-WPRO	WHO Western Pacific Regional Office, Manila
WHO-EMRO	WHO Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office, Alexandria
Y	
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association